# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1897. XXXVI—NO. 32



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

**ATTORNEYS**

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

**BANKS.**

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

**PHYSICIANS.**

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night

**HARDWARE.**

S. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street

**MANUFACTORIES.**

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of Superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bee Bottles, Flasks, &c

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

**JEWELERS.**

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street

B G B

WHERE IT PAYS TO BUY.

suppose you can save money here and you haven't found it out—can you afford that?—it only costs a postal card to get samples

Full time now for getting the new winter dresses, waists and skirts—it's for you to say where they're to be bought—but send where you will for samples, and when you send here, you will be surprised at the extensive assortments—and you will find such styles and qualities for little prices as will show we're making it pay you to buy here with convincing means—choice goods and less prices New Dress Goods & Novelties, 25 35 and 50c—neat dark mixtures with more niceness and real merit than we ever before offered at the prices. Lots of styles for girls' school dresses, 12½c 20c. Fine imported Dress Goods—dressy effects—65c, 75c, $1 00 to $3 50. New Nobby Silks—checks, stripes and fancies 50c—choice Plaid Silks, 75c

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

That is where Tonsiline should be, when they have Sore Throat.

A sore throat remedy that cures; cures quickly, safely, surely—that is what has been needed for years in every home. That's the kind of a cure Tonsiline is. Tonsiline never fails to cure sore throat and sore mouth. Keep Tonsiline always at hand, it saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50 cents, at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., - CANTON, O.

**Why Pay Rent?**

Better own a farm! Start now! Correspondence solicited from intending settlers. The North-Western Home-Seeker gives practical information to those interested in the pursuits of agriculture, dairying and cattle raising. Send for free copy to

C. Traver, Rooms 3 and 4, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**Piles! Piles! Piles!**

Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and $1 per box. Williams M'f'g Co., prop's, Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.


# BUSHNELL IS SAFE.

## And Both Sides Claim the Legislature.

### LATEST ELECTION DISPATCHES.

**The Associated Press Supplies "The Independent" with all Available News—Supplemental Information from Private Sources—The Republicans Confident.**

**At 4 p. m. indications point to a Republican plurality of 20,000 in Ohio. The general assembly seems to be certainly Republican, and Senator Hanna boldly claims it. Democrats claim it is in doubt, but as they count Stark county in their list of doubtful counties their claims are probably poorly founded.**

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 2 p.m -[By Associated Press]-Senator Hanna made the following statement this afternoon: "From returns which are authentic and reliable I claim the Republicans have a majority of three on joint ballot, outside of Hamilton county."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, 3 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—An estimate carefully made from complete and partial returns from all counties of the state indicates that Bushnell's plurality will be nearly 20,000.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 2 p m —[By Associated Press]—Colonel Dick, in charge of Senator Hanna's campaign, says on joint ballot the Republicans have 75, Democrats 62, doubtful 8. The latter are senators in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth districts, and representatives in Delaware, Clermont, Logan, Perry and Van Wert counties. Colonel Dick says the members' fusion ticket in Hamilton county will vote for Hanna.

Representatives elected by Republicans are in Adams, Pike, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont (2), Champaign, Clarke (2), Clinton, Columbiana, Cuyahoga (9), Erie, Fayette, Fulton, Gallia, Green, Guernsey, Hancock, Harrison, Carroll, Highland, Hocking, Vinton, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Geauga, Lawrence, Lorain, Madison, Mahoning (2), Medina, Meigs, Miama, Montgomery (2), Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Portage, Preble, Ross, Stark (2), Scioto, Trumbull, Union, Warren, Washington, Williams, Wood. Total 58 The Democrats elect in other counties not marked doubtful.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 3.—[By Associated Press]—The Democratic committee this afternoon concede the election of Bushnell, but claim from six to nine majority in the legislature. Judge Nash claims 12,000 to 15,000 for Bushnell, and three majority in the legislature. Deleware, this afternoon, reports the election of a Republican by twenty-six majority. Upon this Nash claims seventy-five Republicans in the legislature.

The Dispatch has confirmation of the election of a Republican in Delaware and changed its table to 74 Republicans, 71 Democrats. Republicans claim 58 in the house and 17 in the senate.

Democratic state committee says this afternoon they have elected senators as follows: Williams 2, Lucas 3, Hamilton 4, Franklin 2, Miami, Butler, Ottawa, Seneca, Marion, Licking, Knox, and Tuscarawas each one. Total 20.

They claim to have carried for representatives the following counties: Hamilton 10, Franklin 3, Lucas 2, Summit 2, Adams, Pike 1, Allen, Ashland, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Coshocton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Hardin, Henry Hocking, Vinton, Knox, Licking, Logan, Marion, Morrow, Mercer, Monroe, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Putnam, Sandusky, Shelby, Tuscarawas, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wood, Wyandotte, one each. Total, 51. They say the following are in doubt: Belmont, Erie, Guernsey, Morgan, Madison and Muskingum, Noble, Preble, Stark, Union, one each; Cuyahoga 9, Mahoning 2; total 21.

Among the counties in which contests are announced, and where trouble has been expected, are Adams, Pike, Wood, Belmont, Hancock, Mahoning, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Williams.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 3.—[By Associated Press]—At 10 a. m. Chairman McConville still claimed the election of the Democratic state ticket and legislature. Judge Nash, of the Republican committee says there is no longer any doubt about the election of the Republican state ticket, and says the Republicans will have a majority of two in the legislature. The Dispatch has specials from all close counties, and makes the legislature stand 73 Republicans, 72 Democrats. Governor Bushnell's plurality in Clarke county is 1543. Allen O. Myers, of the Democratic headquarters, says that none of the members of the legislature elected on the fusion ticket in Cincinnati will vote for Mr. Hanna. It is said that the two Republicans-elect will not vote for Hanna.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—George B. Cox, who has been conspicuous for years as the Republican boss of Cincinnati, has issued a card to the public in which he declares his purpose to retire from politics. He thanks his friends and forgives his political enemies, saying: "Ingrates are to be pitied; their failings are born in them, and they should not be blamed too much." In conclusion he asserts "once and for all time" that he never made a dollar or any other sum of money from candidates, office-holders or public employes, either in city, county, state, or national government; nor has he ever derived any revenue from any public contracts or from dealing with them.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, 1 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—The average majority of the fusion senators in Hamilton county is 1,673; for representatives, 2,223. The highest majority was for board of control, 5,996. Four of seven county officers elected are independent Republicans, and one senator and four representatives are also independent Republicans.

[From the First Edition.]

At midnight the returns from Ohio points to the election of the Republican state ticket by 10,000 plurality and a working majority in both branches of the general assembly. In view of the local disturbances in Hamilton, Cuyahoga and Lucas counties any plurality is to be regarded as a substantial victory, and during the early hours of Tuesday evening, the meager figures than available pointed to such gains in the cities for the Democratic ticket as to swing the state over to that party. Later figures changed the aspect of the situation. From claiming 8,000 Democratic plurality in Hamilton county alone, the claims for the Democratic or fusion ticket pared down to 3,000. The claim of the Democratic state committee at 10 o'clock that the state had been carried for Chapman by 10,000 was abandoned and by midnight Gov. Bushnell's by 10,000 was considered certain.

Returns will be compared with the McKinley vote in 1896, when his plurality was 51,109. There are 3,017 precincts in the state. The total vote in Ohio in '96 was 1,020,107.

At 6:30 Geo. B. Cox estimated Hamilton county would give 7,000 Democratic plurality and at the same time Judge Bole, Democratic member of the board of elections concedes that the Democratic fusion ticket in Hamilton county was elected by four thousand.

Cleveland—The Plain Dealer makes the following statement at 10:30 p. m.: "The Republican legislative ticket is running 10 per cent behind the state ticket, and the state ticket is losing in Cleveland an average of 22 per cent. This defection will reduce the Republican plurality to a close margin, though it is probable that the state and legislative tickets will be elected. Sufficient returns are in to indicate that the Republicans will carry Cuyahoga county. Senator Hanna's home, by a meagre plurality."

Columbus—At 10 p. m. the Democratic committee claimed the election of their state ticket by from eight to ten thousand plurality and a majority of the legislature on joint ballot for senator.

Columbus—At 11:30 tonight the Democratic managers at their state headquarters had not changed their claims on the election of Chapman, and on securing a majority on joint ballot in the legislature for United States senator. Chairman Nash, at Republican headquarters, would not give out any statement at this hour, but his assistants who were tabulating the returns announced that Bushnell was elected governor, and the entire Republican state ticket was elected by from 5,000 to 10,000. At this hour they were confident of having a majority in the legislature.

Cleveland—With returns from about one-fifth of the precincts in Cleveland as a basis, it is estimated that Bushnell will carry the county by about 5,000. This also elects three Republican senators and nine representatives

Nine hundred and ten precincts outside of Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, McKinley, 173,684; Bryan, 154,722; scattering, 3,159; Bushnell, 141,590; Chapman, 130,723; scattering, 7,334. Cuyahoga county, 145 precincts, McKinley, 29,468; Bryan, 27,876; scattering, 698; Bushnell, 21,837; Chapman, 19,626; scattering, 1,901.

There are 3,017 precincts in the state, Hamilton county has 269 and Cuyahoga county 205 Last year McKinley carried Cuyahoga county by 5,677. With these figures anybody can work out Bushnell's plurality, if the present ratio of gains and losses continues.

### NEW JERSEY.

The vote in New Jersey, today, was light. Democrats made gains in almost every county, and the Republicans retain control of the state house of assembly by a narrow majority. Last year there were but four Democrats in the lower house. This year there will be twenty-six. The Republicans will have thirty-four members. The Democrats also made gains in the Senate, and instead of three members out of twenty-one, will have seven out of that number. Four of the five Republicans retiring from the Senate were succeeded by Democrats.

### NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Nov. 3.—From Republican headquarters the following was given out: "We have carried Nebraska for the fusion ticket by a plurality of from 20,000 to 25,000, together with a magnificent victory for the state ticket. The causes leading to this result is a determination on the part of the people to demand better money through the unlimited coinage of gold and silver."


Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.


# ONLY ONE THOUSAND!

## How Stark County Was Carried by the Republicans.

### IT WAS A VERY CLEAN SWEEP

**Not a Democrat on the Local Ticket to Escape From the General Crash—The Pluralities Run From One Thousand to Four Hundred.**

The vote of Stark county complete, with the exception of Stands and East Greenville precincts, is as follows:

| | | Plu. |
|---|---|---|
| For Governor. | | |
| Bushnell, R. | 10,471 | — 950 |
| Chapman, D. | 9,521 | |
| For State Senator. | | |
| Williams, R. | 10,318 | — 666 |
| Ferrall, D. | 9,652 | |
| For Representative. | | |
| Jones, R. | 10,738 | — 293 |
| Snyder, R. | 10,165 | — 320 |
| Harmony, D. | 9,786 | |
| Julliard, D. | 9,845 | |
| For Sheriff. | | |
| Zaiser, R. | 10,191 | — 359 |
| Mase, D. | 9,832 | |
| For Commissioner. | | |
| Johnson, R. | 10,436 | — 894 |
| Scanlon, D. | 9,542 | |
| For Treasurer. | | |
| Smith, R. | 11,073 | —1964 |
| Stoner, D. | 9,109 | |
| For Recorder. | | |
| Dougherty, R. | 10,029 | — 137 |
| Barry, D. | 9,892 | |
| For Infirmary Director. | | |
| Hardgrove, R. | 10,274 | —560 |
| Sweitzer, D. | 9,714 | |

[From the First Edition.]

The Republicans have carried Stark county, every man on the ticket receiving from 400 to 1,000 plurality. The lowest man on the ticket is C. W. Daugherty for recorder, who is safe for 400. Returns are in from 57 out of 89 precincts and details merely confirm these general statements. At midnight THE INDEPENDENT was connected with Democratic headquarters and the informant at the other end said that they had about given up all expectation of saving anything. It is said by Massillon Republicans who have reason to know, that two Democrats here had $600 to spend in behalf of the Democratic candidates for the legislature. It is understood that they put it where they thought it would do the most good.

AS MR. REIGNER VIEWS IT.

CANTON, Nov. 3.—Stark county will go Republican by same or larger majority than last year and will elect full Republican county ticket with possibly the exception of recorder.

J. H. REIGNER

IN CARROLL COUNTY.

CARROLLTON, O., Nov. 2.—Returns show that Senator Williams will have not less than eight hundred in the county.

I. H. BLYTHE.

CARROLLTON, Nov. 3.—Carrollton, Ferral's home, gives Williams 115 plurality. The county will give him about 700.

CHAS. H. BUTLER.

### THE ALLIANCE VOTE.

**A Republican Gain of Three Over the Vote Last Fall.**

The city of Alliance gave Bushnell 1,292 and Chapman 735. Other Republican candidates ran a trifle under Bushnell's vote, which is three greater than McKinley's vote last fall.

Louisville reports a Republican loss of eighteen, but gains were made in Washington township, Lexington township and Marldoro township.

Senator Williams wired THE INDEPENDENT as follows at 9 o'clock:

ALLIANCE, Nov 2.—Sixth ward Alliance (Mt. Union) Bushnell's majority 557, gain over McKinley 3. My majority about the same.

S. J. WILLIAMS.

### THE PRESIDENT

**Received Returns in His Car Last Night.**

CANTON, Nov. 3.—The President and Mrs. McKinley went to their car early Tuesday night, after dining with Judge and Mrs. Day, and received returns there. No demonstration of any kind disturbed their wait. They retired early and left for Pittsburg early in the morning, with Senator and Mrs. Burrows.

### CANTON CITY AND TOWNSHIP

**It Gives a First-class Republican Plurality.**

Canton city and township rolled up a fine Republican plurality from end to end and the total vote for the city and three county precincts appears on the table, elsewhere.

### KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 3, 2 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—The chairman of the Democratic executive committee said at noon that Shackelford, Democrat, was elected by not less than 16,000 plurality. He claims fourteen of nineteen state senators.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1 p. m. - [By Associated Press]—Unofficial vote for mayor: Van Wyck, 235,180; Low, 149,873; Tracy, 101,833; George, 20,386. Gleason, 221.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 3 p. m.—[By Associated Press] Republicans have a majority of 13 in the lower house of the assembly.

# THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

COLUMBUS, Nov 4. Definite returns only increase the Republican plurality for Bushnell to 26,000. The general assembly is safely Republican, by five or six, and is no longer in any doubt

# IT WAS TAMMANY'S DAY

## The Divided Forces Unequal to a Victory.

### HENCE THE TIGER ROARS AGAIN.

**The Metropolis of America Gives Richard Croker Van Wyck a Plurality of Something Like 70,000—Details Meager but the Bare Fact Stands Out Plainly.**

[From the First Edition.]

Tammany Hall swept Greater New York yesterday. Never mind the figures Van Wyck's plurality for mayor will be something like 70,000. Young Henry George failed to hold his father's friends. Low and Tracy divided the Republican and good government vote, while Tammany Hall was united and firm and voted as one man.

New York, 1 a. m.—The returns at this hour show that Van Wyck has been elected mayor. He leads Low by nearly 75,000 and the latter in turn has a lead over Tracy of nearly 35,000. The total George vote does not exceed 20,000. The Gleason vote is inconsiderable. N. Y. state goes Democratic by about 30,000. The assembly will probably be Republican by a reduced majority. The entire Tammany city ticket is elected with Van Wyck.

### REPUBLICAN BEYOND DOUBT.

**Democrats Said to be Preparing to Force a Majority.**

COLUMBUS, Nov. 3, 1:12 p. m —The Democrats are preparing for desperate efforts to capture the legislature by fraud, since it is now clear that this is their only hope of success. They sent out men under secret orders on the early morning trains to every close county in the state, and are now boldly announcing that they will yet control the legislature.

All reports received here today not only confirm the favorable news of last night but strengthen it by adding Delaware county to the Republican list, thus making the legislature 75 Republicans on joint ballot. (Both houses contain 145 members, 36 in the Senate and 109 in the House) and assuring easy control. This fact has rendered the Democrats desperate and they are preparing for a repetition of the frauds of 1885. Every Republican should be on guard to prevent their success. With a fair count there is no doubt that the Republicans have a clear majority in the legislature, and for the state ticket by about 12,000.

DOTY.

### REPUBLICANS AHEAD.

**Apparently They Have the Maryland Legislature.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The legislature is certainly Republican, and Senator Gorman (Dem.) defeated.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Chairman Scott, of the Republican state committee, gave out the following written statement at midnight: "I am very well satisfied with the result so far as heard from. We have carried Baltimore city, including the three legislative districts, by at least 8,000 majority, and our advices from the state indicate that the Republicans will send a successor to Mr. Gorman to the United States senate."

The Baltimore Sun says at 11:30 the indications are that Republicans have elected a sufficient number of members, with the holders, to give them a majority on joint ballot in the next legislature.

### SHOT BY HER GARDNER.

**Attempts to Murder a Cincinnati Society Woman.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Lindsay Neighbert, a gardener, was discharged by Mrs. John Henry, of Clifton, last Thursday, the day after the marriage of her daughter to F. O. McCormick, of the Big Four railroad, because several valuable articles were missing. Today he tried to kill Mrs. Henry; then killed himself. He entered the breakfast room suddenly, where the woman was alone, and began firing. Her screams brought Delsine Barrett, a servant, to her help, who saved Mrs. Henry's life by boldly seizing Neighbert and ejecting him from the room. Two hours later he was found dead in the woods, having shot himself in the head. Mrs. Henry's wounds from two shots, both in the arm, are not regarded as serious.


When wear begins to exceed repair in your body you are going to fall sick. The signs of it are: Loss of flesh, paleness, weakness, nervousness. The repair needed is food. You think you eat enough, and yet you feel that you wear out more tissue, energy, nerve-force, than your food makes for you. The difficulty is that you do not digest enough. And this is so serious it is worth sitting down seriously to think about. If you can't digest what you eat, take a few doses of Shaker Digestive Cordial. The effect of it will be to increase your flesh and make you feel stronger. You won't fall sick. Proof that it is in control of your repair apparatus. It is easy enough to test this for yourself. Take a few bottles of Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Sold by druggists at 10c to $1 per bottle.


# THE VOTE AT NEWMAN.

## It is Entirely Satisfactory to the Republicans.

### THE TALE TOLD BY THE BALLOTS.

**Harvey Smith Receives More Votes Than Any Other Man in the History of the Precinct—Democrats Must Change Their Tactics—Other News.**

NEWMAN, Nov. 4 -The election is over and we desire to congratulate the Republicans of our county and state on such a magnificent victory, for the past record of the Democratic party in a "still hunt" campaign made us feel a little apprehensive as to the result of this election. When the Democracy resorts to rubber tires and dark lanterns there is no telling where you can find them, but this combination has been broken this year and new methods will have to be devised before that part can again get into power. The vote in this precinct was rather light being eighteen short of last year. There were twenty-four citizens in this precinct who failed to exercise their right of voting...Jacob S. Coxey came home in his private car Monday evening and voted about ten o'clock in the morning on his way to Massillon...Out of 123 votes polled here one was a blank and three counted for two or three candidates only. The result proved entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of the precinct.

Harvey Smith for treasurer received the best vote this precinct ever gave any candidate, receiving 98 votes out of a possible total of 119 ballots Bushnell carries the precinct by 30 majority. John P. Jones ran 8 votes ahead of his ticket, and last four, by reason of the voters not knowing how to scratch to select two out of the four candidates for representative There were 35 Republicans who scratched in favor of the Democrats, and 22 Democrats returned the compliment. The Socialist party polled 5 votes, Prohibitions 2 and the Peoples party 18. Coxey received 3 complimentary Republican votes the balance of the ticket being straight. It is said that the absence of "boodle" increased the Peoples and Socialist party vote here. Degman, Democratic candidate for member of board of public works, must have had some friends here as we find he ran 8 votes ahead of his ticket.

Wm. S. Williams, of North Lawrence, occupied the pulpit in our village church last Sunday evening...Good Louis Albrecht, of Massillon, made our village a business call last Wednesday...Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards has returned home from Massillon, where she had been visiting for several days at the home of Mrs. A. James...Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon, of Monroe Falls, George Aultman and sister, of Orrville, R. A. Pollock and sisters, Jennie and Alice, and Miss Maggie Pollock, of North Lawrence, spent last Sunday in Newman, the guests of M. R. Findley...Our brick works continue to run steadily, giving employment to the full force of hands...The Coxey quarry has more orders, and is working steadier now than it has for the past four years, with bright prospects ahead...With our coal mines working every day, we have not an idle man that we know of in our village. Who can say that prosperity is not fast coming our way?

### AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

**The Usual Lively Letter from that Place.**

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B Stevens came down from Cleveland on Thursday...James Beitel was in Canton on Saturday....Edith Meismer went to Akron last Saturday....Our theatre goers saw the "Girl from Frisco" at the Armory last Saturday evening....Adrian Hardgrove, of Akron, is visiting in town...The benefit dance given in Pahlau's hall, last Saturday night, was well attended. Our band played frequently during the evening, and all had a good time...Alex Sharp, Wm. Crookston and Charles Mathieu, took a stroll through the wild woods, on Tuesday, and returned home with an abundance of game...J. S. Coxey's campaign car is now in the side track at Pauls....Our miners are all working every day at present....The remains of the late Raymond Mayer will be laid to rest in the Mudbrook cemetery on Thursday. The cause of his death was internal injuries sustained early in the summer by falling from the reaper during harvest, form the effects of which he never recovered until death relieved him of his pain. During Mr. Mayer's illness he underwent three operations...The threatening rain and inclement weather on Tuesday kept some of our voters from the polls, although a fair vote was polled, which was 168 in all.


After using a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm you will be sure to buy the 50 cent size. Cream Balm has no equal for catarrh and cold in the head. Ask your druggist for it or send 10 cents to us.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles and am entirely well; I would not be without it—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.


C. C. Smith will deliver a lecture on Jamaica, in the Christian church, on Thursday evening, November 4. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. This lecture is highly spoken of and should be well attended. Admission, 10 and 20 cents.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# PLOT IN BALTIMORE.

## UNION MEN WERE PREPARED TO BURN THE CITY IN 1861.

**A Counter Movement to One Which It Was Believed Southern Sympathizers Had on Foot—Confidential Disclosures Made by the Old Tobacconist.**

"During the first year of the war," a grizzled colonel remarked, while recalling incidents of the great rebellion, "business connected with the recruiting and equipping of volunteers in Pennsylvania took me frequently to Washington, and, as the hotels in that city soon became crowded and uncomfortable, I made it a custom to stop at Barnum's, in Baltimore, remain overnight there and run over to the capital early in the morning, and thus I passed many nights during 1861 in the famous old hotel of the Monumental City. Near it was a large tobacconist's shop, where I discovered a superior grade of cigars was sold, and of this shop I became a regular customer. Ordinarily I was served by a young salesman, but I frequently saw in the shop an old gentleman who, I presumed, was the proprietor. One day I was rather surprised by the old gentleman's stepping forward to wait on me himself. After I was served he said:

"'If you are not in a hurry, sir, I would be pleased to have you walk into my private office and have a smoke.'

"I readily assented, and he led the way to a room at the rear of the store, separated from it by a glass partition, plainly but comfortably furnished, and having the appearance of long and habitual use. Pushing toward me a large split bottomed rocker, my host remarked:

"'Here, for many years, I have been accustomed to receive my friends; of whom I had many, but I am sorry to say that now the number is sadly diminished.'

"'Why so?' I asked.

"'Because of differences in opinion,' he replied. 'I need not remind you of the condition the whole country is in, or tell you how completely men vary in their ideas of duty. Nowhere is that variance greater than here in Baltimore, and nowhere is there greater danger of its leading to a calamity.'

"'You surprise me,' I exclaimed. 'I knew there was considerable secession sentiment here, and that months ago it exhibited itself openly, leading to bloodshed on the streets, but I thought all that had passed away.'

"'By no means,' he replied. 'The rebel sentiment in Baltimore is as intense and bitter today as it ever was. The apparent quiet is only on the surface. You are in the service of the Union, and it may be as well for you to be informed exactly what the situation here is.'

"'Three-fourths of the people of Baltimore are intensely southern in their feelings and prejudices. All the slaveholders are so, and they are the leading citizens. Following them is the class which always toadies to what is considered the aristocracy, and after these comes a large disorderly element known as the plug uglies, who are willing and ready to do anything that looks like resistance to constituted authority. Now, I know beyond doubt that the leading secessionists here are thoroughly organized and are determined, the first favorable opportunity that offers, to declare openly for the new Confederacy and carry Baltimore certainly, and Maryland if possible, out of the Union.'

"'How is all this to be done?' I inquired.

"'Their plan is this: They know every man upon whom they can rely, and their strength is well understood. They have clubs organized, which meet regularly. The leaders have control of plenty of money, and supplies of arms are available. Regular communication is had with the Confederate leaders in Virginia, and they are waiting only for a definite, tangible opportunity to strike. Such an opportunity would come if the Confederate army made an advance toward Washington—a thing they expect—or should the Union army meet with another serious reverse in the east. If Beauregard had pursued McDowell after the battle of Bull Run, they would have risen then, and many were the curses heaped upon him for his failure, as they expressed it, to follow up his victory.'

"'What,' I asked, 'do you Union men propose to do if the movement you anticipate is made?'

"'Burn the city,' he replied. 'Just as certainly as the Russians burned Moscow will we burn Baltimore if the rebels here take it out of the Union.'

"'How can you, so few comparatively in numbers, do this?'

"'Well, sir, we, too, are organized and for this one purpose. In every part of the city preparations have been made, and when the time comes 100 or more fires will be started at once. Do you know what this is?' he asked, taking from a closet a ball of tow, cotton, or oakum about the size of a large cocoanut. 'It is a fire ball, thoroughly saturated with turpentine. Plenty of these are ready, and at an understood signal they will be lighted and thrown where they will certainly prove effective. Oh, we know well enough that we cannot resist the organized rebels, but you can rely upon it that only the ruins of Baltimore will ever become a part of the slaveholding Confederacy.'

"I never saw my old Union loving tobacconist after that evening, for not long afterward I was sent to the army in the southwest and remained there until the end of the war. We all know that Baltimore remained in the Union and was not burned, but we know, too, that the Confederate army never made a serious advance on Washington, so that the opportunity waited for by the rebels in the Monumental City never came. How much truth, if any, there was in the old man's story must remain unknown. I only tell the tale as it was told to me."—New York Sun.

# HER ACCOUNT DOCTORED.

**This Girl Kept an Expense Book and Lost a Husband.**

There is a North Side girl who has a laudable ambition to know just where her money goes. She has tried two or three times to keep mental track of her expenditures, but this always proved unsatisfactory. At last she decided that she must keep an exact and minute account of everything she spent. She got herself a small book with rulings and margins and a pliable cover and set to work in earnest. She put down religiously everything she spent, the exact amount, the article and the date. She never allowed the slightest matter to go till there was a chance of her forgetting it. When she made any purchases down town, she went over the list carefully in the car on her way home and put the amounts on the outside of a package. In this way she succeeded in keeping a very satisfactory record of her expenditures.

There was only one drawback. She was forever leaving the book around. Of course there are a great many people who are only too glad to read such things. The servant would see it. The man who came to tune the piano might easily have done it if he liked, and she did not know whether he had or not. A neighbor had once picked it up on the lawn in front of the house and brought it in, but what was worse than all the rest was the fact that a couple of girl friends perused it one day. There were some things which she had talked a good deal about that she got for downright bargains. In fact, after this catastrophe everything on her record seemed to be shamefully cheap. However, she was unwilling to give up the bookkeeping, and if she didn't carry a notebook around with her she would certainly forget something, so she bethought herself of another expedient. She determined for the purpose of mystification to multiply everything she put down by ten—that is, to add a cipher to each entry. In this way she could always tell that every item really cost one-tenth of what appeared on the book. After this she didn't care who saw it.

There is a lot at the side of her father's house and a rustic seat. One day she left the book on this seat. In the evening the young man who had about concluded to ask her hand in marriage came along. He noticed the book, picked it up and looked through it carelessly. He was amazed. She had always claimed to be such a prudent girl, and he had believed she was. Still there he saw:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candy | $10 0 | Soda water | $2 00 |
| Gloves | 11 0 | Fan | 22 00 |
| Flowers | 1 00 | Ribbon | 7 00 |
| Confiture | 1 00 | Novels | 12 00 |
| Gum | 50 | Photographs | 1 00 |

He was getting a fairly good salary, but he felt wholly unequal to the task of supporting a girl with tastes like that. In order to put himself out of any possibility of such a thing he married soon afterward a girl on the West Side who never kept any accounts.—Chicago Tribune.

**Worked the Officers.**

A sailmaker's mate in the navy who wanted to get out of the service to go into business with some money he had fallen heir to made a success of the monomania dodge. It is the business of a man-of-war sailmaker's mate to sew up members of the crew who die at sea in hammocks preparatory to their being cast over the side. This sailmaker's mate appeared on deck one day with a queer look in his eye and announced to his shipmates forward that he was dead and that he was going to prepare himself for burial in the deep. Some of the men watched him as he went to the sailmaker's storeroom and began to sew himself up in a new hammock. When he had got the job about half finished, the men informed the officer of the deck of the case, and the sailmaker's mate was put under observation in double irons. When he was released from the brig, still under observation, but apparently not aware of the espionage, he went direct to the storeroom, got another hammock and began to enshroud himself again. The skipper of the ship reduced him to the rate of seaman for this, for the purpose of keeping the man away from the sailmaker's storeroom, thinking that if he was removed from the sight of the stored up hammocks his mania might leave him. The night of the day he lost his rate the ex-sailmaker's mate broke into the storeroom where the new hammocks were kept and sewed himself up for burial again. Then the fleet surgeons held a survey on him, and he got his discharge. He started a tobacco store for sailors near one of the navy yards, and for some time he made it a practice to stand in the doorway of his shop and grin when any of the board of surgeons who had pronounced him insane passed by, as they were compelled to do on their way to and from the navy yard.—New York Sun.

**A Bee Was Kept.**

A girl from town is staying with some country cousins who live at a farm. On the night of her arrival she finds, to her mortification, that she is ignorant of all sorts of things connected with farm life which to her country cousins are matters of everyday knowledge. She fancies they seem amused at her ignorance.

At breakfast the following morning she sees on the table a dish of fine honey, whereupon she thinks she has found an opportunity of retrieving her humiliating experience of the night before and of showing her country cousins that she knows something of country life after all. So, looking at the dish of honey, she says carelessly:

"Ah, I see you keep a bee."—Pearson's Weekly.

**Doesn't Know It All.**

"What do you study at school, my little man?"

"I am studying the history of France, sir."

"Indeed. What can you tell me about Charlemagne?"

"Oh, sir, we have only got as far as Adam and Eve."—Polichinelle.

# SLEIGHBELLS.

**As Commonly Used as Ever—Some Changes In Customs.**

The sleighbells used in this country are made here, most of them in Connecticut, and many sleighbells of American manufacture are exported to Germany and to Russia. Sleighbells are as commonly used as ever whenever there is snow enough to make good sleighing. They may not be heard so much as formerly here in the city, where the snow is cleared away from many streets and wheels cut up what is left, but up the state and elsewhere the sleighbells jingle in winter just as merrily as ever.

There have been some changes in sleighbell customs. Shaft bells and bells fixed on the saddle of the harness have to some extent taken the place of the old time string of bells on straps, but the strings of bells are still the more commonly used. Probably a third of the bell outfits sold nowadays are of the kind that fasten to shafts or the saddle of the harness and two-thirds are strings of bells. The bells exported are in about the same proportions. The bells attached to shafts and harness are open mouthed and provided with tongues. Some shaft bells are made with all three in a set alike; oftener they are made in three sizes, forming a chime. The three bells carried over the saddle of the harness are set in an ornamental frame, which is supported by the saddle.

The sleighbells of the old, familiar kind, round, with balls inside, are attached to straps, as they have always been, to body straps encircling the horse's body, and to neck straps.

Sleighbells are made of bell metal, and they were never made with such care with a view to their sound producing qualities, nor were they ever so musical, as now. The commoner kinds of sleighbells are produced at a very small cost, and whole strings of bells are sold at prices that seem marvelously low. Shaft bells of the commoner kinds are cheaper yet, and that accounts in some measure for the increased sales of shaft bells.

The question has often been asked, and as often answered, How does the ball get inside of the sleighbell? The question is here again answered. Of course the ball itself is first cast. It is then placed inside the ball of sand that is to form the core of the mold in which the sleighbell is to be cast. The mold is of the form and size of the outside of the sleighbell. The core almost fills the interior of the mold, but not quite. There is left all around, between it and the mold, a little space. Into this space the molten metal is poured, and when it hardens it is a hollow globe of metal, with the mold outside and the core inside. When the sleighbell is taken from the mold, the sand of which the core is composed, having been dried out by the heat of the molten metal, can easily be shaken out of the bell through its narrow mouth, but the ball which has been placed in the sand before the bell was cast is bigger than the mouth of the bell that now surrounds it, and so it has to stay in.—New York Sun.

**Sheridan In Battle.**

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century, says of Sheridan at Appomattox: No one could look at Sheridan at such a moment without a sentiment of undisguised admiration. In this campaign, as in others, he had shown himself possessed of military traits of the highest order. Bold in conception, self reliant, demonstrating by his acts that "much danger makes great hearts most resolute," fertile in resources, combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, it is no wonder that he should have been looked upon as the wizard of the battlefield. Generous of his life, gifted with the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat, the courage of a Ney, the magnetism of his presence roused his troops to deeds of individual heroism, and his unconquerable columns rushed to victory with all the confidence of Cæsar's Tenth legion. Wherever blows fell thickest there was his crest. Despite the valor of the defense opposing ranks went down before the fierceness of his onsets, never to rise again, and he would not pause till the folds of his banner waved above the strongholds he had wrested from the foe. Brave Sheridan! I can almost see him now, his silent clay again quickened into life, once more riding Rienzi through a fire of hell, leaping opposing earthworks at a single bound, and leaving nothing of those who barred his way except the fragments scattered in his path. As long as manly courage is talked of or heroic deeds are honored the hearts of a grateful people will beat responsive to the mention of the talismanic name of Sheridan.

**Take Care of Yourself.**

Think deliberately of the house you live in—your body. Make up your mind firmly not to abuse it. Eat nothing that will hurt it. Wear nothing that distorts or pains it. Do not overload it with victuals or drink or work. Give yourself regular and abundant sleep. Keep your body warmly clad. Do not take cold; guard yourself against it. If you feel the first symptoms, give yourself heroic treatment. Get into a fine glow of heat by exercise. This is the only body you will have in this world. Study deeply and diligently the structure of it, the laws that govern it, the pains and penalty that will surely follow a violation of every law of life and health.—Medical Reporter.

**Asked Too Much.**

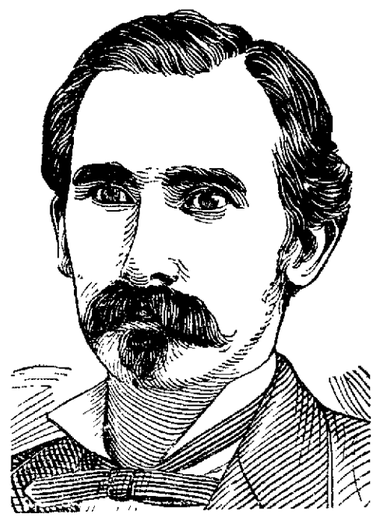
Yes, we had to let that nursegirl go. She was recommended as being thoroughly up to date, but she seemed to us to be more than that. The first thing she did was to demand pneumatic tires for the baby carriage, and we promptly got them. However, we felt that it was time to draw the line when she insisted that we must hire a man to keep them pumped up.—Chicago Post.


# Cold Weather Brings Catarrh.

**Though the disagreeable effects of Catarrh are felt all the year round, cold and disagreeable weather aggravates the disease and it is during the winter season that its severest form is felt. Each succeeding year seems to intensify the disease, so that it gradually fastens its hold upon the sufferer with a grasp that becomes firmer each season.**

**Catarrh often appears as only a cold at first, and is hardly noticed. But gradually the cold returns, and it is more difficult to cure, and stays longer than formerly. These symptoms cannot be mistaken; they mark the first appearance of a disease that will develop in severity and stubbornness, and which it is impossible to cure with the local treatment of sprays, washes, and similar applications. Being a disease of the blood, only a blood remedy can have the slightest effect upon it. S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Catarrh, because it is the only blood remedy which goes to the seat of all obstinate and deep-seated cases, and forces out the disease.**

**Mr. T. A. Williams, a leading merchant of Spartanburg, S. C., writes:**



"For four years I had nasal catarrh, and though the case was a mild one at first, it was not long until I noticed that it was gradually growing worse. Of course I was under treatment of first-class physicians, but their remedies were applied locally, and the disease seemed to be getting a firmer hold on me all the while.

"After spending so much money for treatment which proved to be all in vain, I was urged to try S.S.S. This remedy proved to be the right one, for it got at the disease, and a few bottles cured me perfectly. The cure was a permanent one, and I have not had a touch of the disease for many years. Swift's Specific is the only remedy that will have the slightest effect upon Catarrh."

Sufferers from Catarrh should get a start on the disease before the cold weather aggravates it. Those who have been relying upon local treatment will find winter weather is all that is needed to show that the disease is still with them. A course of S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) will prove all assertions made that it is the only cure for Catarrh; it goes to the cause of the trouble—the blood—and forces out all traces of the disease.

Swift's Specific is the only remedy which reaches real obstinate blood diseases; it cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Cancer, Contagious Blood Poison, Eczema, Scrofula, and in fact every other disease of the blood. It is guaranteed

## Purely Vegetable

and is the only blood remedy containing no potash, mercury or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.



## $2.50 Cleveland to Buffalo

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**Cleveland & Toledo**

Via "C. & E. LINE."

**Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York"**

DAILY TIME TABLE.

Sunday Included May 30 to October 3.

Lv Cleveland 7:00 p m. Lv Buffalo 7 30a.m
Ar. Buffalo 7:30 p m. Ar. Cleveland 7:30a.m
Central Standard Time.

Take the "C. & E. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niabara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston Albany, 1,000 Islands or any Eastern or Canadian Point.

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W. F. HERMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen. Manager, CLEVELAND, O.



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HEADQUARTERS

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**Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.**

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.



**Dr. Cady's Condition Powders,** are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist



THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

A New York boss printer relates that, like some other business men, he is frequently hurried about his meals, and as a consequence has twinges of dyspepsia. "Sometimes," he says, "there is a rising up of a sour, watery substance in the throat that is not pleasant. I keep a supply of

## Ripans Tabules

now, and whenever there is any trouble I take one." To the inquiry how he took it, the answer was given, "*In a glass of beer.*" Your wife don't take them that way, does she?" "No, but she swears by them, though. She used to have dyspepsia and they cured her."



THE MOST POPULAR IN USE

**ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.**

150 STYLES TO SUIT ALL WRITERS. ALL STATIONERS HAVE THEM.
26 JOHN ST, NEW YORK—AND CAMDEN, N.J.



**Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.**

**Pennsylvania Lines.**

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

| Westward. | 9 AM | 3 PM | 15 PM | 31 AM | 11 PM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pittsb'gh** lv. | *7 00 | *1 35 | *6 30 | *5 00 | *5 00 |
| Beaver Falls " | 8 05 | 2 38 | 7 30 | 6 16 | 5 49 |
| Columbiana " | | 3 40 | | 7 28 | |
| Leetonia " | 9 12 | 3 47 | | 7 35 | |
| Salem " | 9 25 | 4 01 | 8 34 | 7 50 | 6 37 |
| **Alliance** ar. | 9 50 | 4 30 | 8 55 | 8 20 | 6 55 |
| " lv. | 9 55 | 4 40 | 8 55 | 8 20 | PM |
| Maximo " | | 4 55 | | 8 37 | |
| Louisville " | | 5 06 | | 8 49 | |
| Canton " | 10 26 | 5 20 | 9 27 | 9 05 | |
| Massillon " | 10 38 | 5 40 | 9 40 | 9 22 | |
| Lawrence " | | 5 52 | | 9 37 | |
| Burton City " | | 6 00 | | 9 44 | |
| Orrville " | 11 01 | 6 08 | 10 06 | 9 55 | |
| Smithville " | | 6 20 | | 10 10 | |
| Wooster " | 11 18 | 6 31 | 10 26 | 10 22 | |
| Shreve " | | 6 50 | | 10 44 | |
| Big Prairie " | | 6 59 | | 10 54 | |
| Lakeville " | | 7 02 | | 10 57 | |
| Loudonville " | | 7 16 | | 11 10 | |
| Perrysville " | | 7 25 | | 11 20 | 39 |
| Lucas " | | 7 40 | | 11 34 | AM |
| Mansfield " | 12 25 | 7 53 | 11 30 | 11 50 | |
| **Crestline** ar | 12 50 | 8 25 | 11 59 | 12 25 | †6 20 |
| Bucyrus lv. | 1 16 | PM | 12 25 | 2 06 | 6 45 |
| Lima " | 2 50 | | 2 00 | 3 44 | 9 20 |
| Van Wert " | 3 34 | | 2 44 | 4 33 | 10 17 |
| **Ft. Wayne** ar. | 4 25 | | 3 35 | 5 30 | 11 20 |
| Warsaw lv. | 5 31 | | 4 46 | 6 51 | 1 03 |
| Plymouth " | 6 06 | | 5 20 | 7 33 | 1 55 |
| Valparaiso " | 7 24 | | 6 30 | 8 34 | 3 10 |
| **Chicago**... ar. | 9 00 | | 8 00 | 9 55 | 4 55 |
| | PM | | AM | PM | PM |

| Eastward. | 20 AM | 8 PM | 4 PM | 6 AM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chicago** lv | *7 30 | *3 00 | *11 30 | *2 45 | |
| Valparaiso " | 9 15 | 4 32 | 1 35 | 4 01 | |
| Plymouth " | 10 38 | 5 45 | 2 56 | 5 00 | |
| Warsaw " | 11 30 | 6 26 | 3 56 | 5 39 | |
| **Ft. Wayne** ar. | 12 50 | 7 35 | 5 23 | 6 52 | |
| Van Wert lv. | 2 18 | 8 43 | 6 46 | ..... | 32 |
| Lima " | 3 15 | 9 30 | 7 45 | 8 30 | |
| Bucyrus " | 5 19 | 11 19 | 9 55 | 10 09 | A M |
| **Crestline** " | 6 10 | 11 55 | 10 35 | 10 50 | 14 45 |
| Mansfield " | 6 40 | 12 20 | 11 00 | 11 15 | 5 10 |
| Lucas " | 6 54 | ... | .. | 11 28 | 5 23 |
| Perrysville " | 7 09 | | .. | 11 41 | 5 38 |
| Loudonville " | 7 18 | | .. | 11 51 | 5 42 |
| Lakeville " | 7 30 | | . | 12 03 | 5 55 |
| Big Prairie " | 7 33 | | . | 12 12 | 5 58 |
| Shreve " | 7 41 | | | 12 20 | 6 05 |
| Wooster " | 8 03 | 1 30 | 12 14 | 12 42 | 6 20 |
| Smithville " | 8 15 | | | 12 55 | 6 32 |
| Orrville " | 8 30 | 1 51 | 12 38 | 1 10 | 6 45 |
| Burton City. " | 8 37 | | | | 6 51 |
| Lawrence " | 8 45 | | | 1 30 | 6 57 |
| Massillon " | 9 03 | 2 18 | 1 03 | 1 46 | 7 11 |
| Canton " | 9 20 | 2 34 | 1 21 | 2 05 | 7 30 |
| Louisville " | 9 35 | | | 2 20 | 7 45 |
| Maximo " | 9 45 | | | 2 32 | 7 57 |
| **Alliance** ar. | 10 00 | 3 10 | 1 55 | 2 45 | 8 10 |
| " lv. | 10 00 | 3 10 | 2 00 | 3 20 | 8 10 |
| Salem " | 10 30 | 3 34 | 2 31 | 3 41 | 8 40 |
| Leetonia " | 10 45 | .. | 2 47 | b | 8 52 |
| Columbiana " | 10 54 | | 2 55 | | 9 00 |
| Beaver Falls " | 11 58 | 4 45 | 4 00 | 4 45 | 10 00 |
| **Pittsb'gh** ar. | 1 15 | 5 50 | 5 10 | 5 45 | 11 15 |
| | A M | A M | P M | P M | A M |

| | 10 AM |
|---|---|
| | *9 35 |
| | 9 53 |
| | .... |
| | 9 00 |
| | 10 41 |
| | 11 30 |
| | A M |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32**. **Nos. 3** and **9** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Fifth and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

5-16-97-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

**Pullman Sleeping Cars** are run on **Nos. 8** and **15**; **Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars** on **Nos. 9** to Chicago, **No. 4** to Pittsburgh where **Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20** and **32** connect in Union Station for the East. **Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11.**

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.



**The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.**

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 20, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

| | No. 46. | No. 4. | No. 8. | No. 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| Massillon | 5 38 | 8 30 | 11 30 | 3 30 |
| Canton | 6 22 | 9 15 | 12 18 | 4 19 |
| Akron | 6 22 | 9 05 | 1 10 | 5 08 |
| Cleveland | 8 10 | 10 00 | 2 25 | 6 20 |

SOUTH BOUND.

| | No. 1. | No. 3. | No. 5. | No. 47 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Cleveland | 7 10 | 11 00 | 3 30 | 6 35 |
| Akron | 8 27 | 12 01 | 4 40 | 7 32 |
| Canton | 9 41 | 1 08 | 5 44 | 8 40 |
| Massillon | 10 45 | 2 00 | 6 10 | 9 10 |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Sailer



**Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban**

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1897, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *5 30 a m | 12 30 a m | 6 30 p m |
| 6 30 a m | 1 30 p m | 7 30 p m |
| 7 30 a m | 2 30 p m | 8 30 p m |
| 8 30 a m | 3 30 p m | 9 30 p m |
| 9 30 a m | 4 30 p m | 10 30 p m |
| 10 30 a m | 5 30 p m | |
| 11 30 a m | | |

*Sundays excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon, O.



**WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.**

Byron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer } Receivers.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT MAY 30th, 1897.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

| EASTWARD. | NO. 7* | | NO. 1* | NO. 5* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVING | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Toledo | ..... | ..... | 9 10 | 4 00 |
| Oak Harbor | ..... | ..... | 9 59 | 4 55 |
| Fremont | ..... | ..... | 10 17 | 5 21 |
| Clyde | ..... | ..... | 10 31 | 5 36 |
| Bellevue | ..... | ..... | 10 43 | 5 49 |
| Monroeville | ..... | ..... | 10 58 | 6 04 |
| Norwalk | ..... | ..... | 11 08 | 6 14 |
| Wellington | ..... | ..... | 11 46 | 6 57 |
| Spencer | ..... | ..... | 11 56 | 7 10 |
| Lodi | ..... | ..... | 12 10 | 7 26 |
| Creston | ..... | ..... | 12 25 | 7 41 |
| Orrville | ..... | ..... | 12 50 | 8 07 |
| Massillon | 5 30 | ..... | 1 20 | 8 40 |
| Navarre | 5 47 | ..... | 1 41 | .. |
| Zoar | 6 10 | ..... | 2 03 | ..... |
| Valley Jct | 6 17 | ..... | 2 10 | ..... |
| Sherrodsville | 6 41 | ..... | 2 32 | ..... |
| Bowerstown | 6 55 | ..... | 2 45 | ..... |
| Scio | 7 09 | ..... | 2 55 | ..... |
| Jewett | 7 21 | ..... | 3 05 | ..... |
| Unionvale | 7 43 | ..... | 3 27 | ..... |
| Adena | 7 53 | ..... | 3 37 | ..... |
| Mt Pleasant | 8 08 | ..... | 3 53 | ..... |
| Dillonvale | 8 11 | ..... | 3 57 | ..... |
| Warrenton | 8 25 | ..... | 4 25 | ..... |
| Martins Ferry | 8 49 | ..... | 4 30 | ..... |
| Wheeling | 9 00 | ..... | 4 40 | ..... |
| ARRIVE. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |

| WESTWARD | NO. 2* | | NO 6* | NO 8* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVING | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Wheeling | ..... | ..... | 8 00 | 3 40 |
| Martins Ferry | ..... | ..... | 8 10 | 3 52 |
| Warrenton | ..... | ..... | 8 25 | 4 17 |
| Dillonvale | ..... | ..... | 8 41 | 4 35 |
| Mt. Pleasant | ..... | ..... | 8 45 | 4 39 |
| Adena | ..... | ..... | 8 59 | 4 56 |
| Unionvale | ..... | ..... | 9 10 | 5 09 |
| Jewett | ..... | ..... | 9 31 | 5 34 |
| Scio | ..... | ..... | 9 42 | 5 46 |
| Bowerston | ..... | ..... | 9 54 | 5 59 |
| Sherrodsville | ..... | ..... | 10 09 | 6 13 |
| Valley Jct | ..... | ..... | 10 33 | 6 33 |
| Zoar | ..... | ..... | 10 40 | 6 40 |
| Navarre | ..... | ..... | 11 04 | 7 04 |
| Massillon | 4 20 | ..... | 11 25 | 7 20 |
| Orrville | 4 32 | ..... | 12 01 | .. |
| Creston | 5 18 | ..... | 12 25 | ..... |
| Lodi | 5 33 | ..... | 12 40 | ..... |
| Spencer | 5 48 | ..... | 12 54 | ..... |
| Wellington | 6 01 | ..... | 1 04 | ..... |
| Norwalk | 6 45 | ..... | 1 42 | ..... |
| Monroeville | 6 55 | ..... | 1 53 | ..... |
| Bellevue | 7 10 | ..... | 2 07 | ..... |
| Clyde | 7 24 | ..... | 2 19 | ..... |
| Fremont | 7 38 | ..... | 2 33 | ..... |
| Oak Harbor | 8 03 | ..... | 2 52 | ..... |
| Toledo | 9 00 | ..... | 3 40 | ..... |
| ARRIVE. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |

OHIO RIVER DIVISION.

| LEAVING | A. M. | P. M. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheeling | 8 00 | 3 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Brilliant | 8 39 | 4 39 | ..... | ..... |
| Mingo Jct. | 8 57 | 4 47 | ..... | ..... |
| Steubenville, Ar | 9 07 | 4 57 | ..... | ..... |
| Steubenville, Lv | 7 50 | 3 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Mingo Jct. | 8 00 | 3 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Brilliant | 8 08 | 3 58 | ..... | ..... |
| Wheeling... Ar | 9 00 | 4 40 | ..... | ..... |

*Daily. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr.



**The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.**

Time table in effect May 16, 1897.

| North Bound | 2 | No. 4 | 6 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Standard | a m | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. |
| Bridgeport | ..... | 6 06 | 12 25 | 4 25 |
| Uhrichsville, dep | 5 30 | 8 10 | 2 35 | 6 37 |
| New Philadelphia | 5 47 | 8 28 | 2 53 | 6 56 |
| Canal Dover | 5 54 | 8 36 | 3 00 | 7 05 |
| Strasburg | 6 06 | 8 49 | 3 18 | 7 18 |
| Justus | 6 28 | 9 08 | 3 30 | 7 36 |
| Massillon | 6 4[illegible] | 9 23 | 3 45 | 7 58 |
| Warwick | 7 05 | 9 49 | 4 10 | |
| Sterling | 7 27 | 10 12 | 4 33 | ..... |
| Seville | 7 34 | 10 18 | 4 39 | ..... |
| Medina | 7 55 | 10 37 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Lester June | 8 37 | 10 50 | 5 44 | ..... |
| Grafton | 8 55 | 11 07 | 6 08 | ..... |
| Elyria | 9 10 | 11 21 | 6 21 | ..... |
| Lorain | 9 25 | 11 35 | 6 35 | ..... |
| Lester June | 8 10 | 10 49 | 5 15 | ..... |
| Berea | 8 36 | 11 16 | 5 41 | ..... |
| Cleveland | 9 10 | 11 50 | 6 10 | ..... |

| South Bound. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valley Depot. | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. | ..... |
| Lv. Cleveland | 7 30 | 1 00 | 4 30 | ..... |
| Berea | 8 04 | 1 34 | 5 05 | ..... |
| Lester June | 8 32 | 1 57 | 5 34 | ..... |
| Lorain | 7 05 | 1 05 | 4 10 | ..... |
| Elyria | 7 28 | 1 19 | 4 28 | ..... |
| Grafton | 7 41 | 1 36 | 4 46 | ..... |
| Lester | 8 35 | 1 53 | 5 05 | ..... |
| Medina | 8 44 | 2 09 | 5 4[illegible] | ..... |
| Seville | 9 04 | 2 29 | 6 09 | ..... |
| Sterling | 9 10 | 2 36 | 6 16 | ..... |
| Warwick | 9 33 | 2 58 | 6 37 | a. m. |
| Massillon | 9 59 | 3 22 | 7 04 | 6 50 |
| Justus | 10 15 | 3 39 | 7 21 | 6 46 |
| Strasburg | 10 30 | 3 56 | 7 35 | 7 08 |
| Canal Dover | 10 45 | 4 09 | 7 52 | 7 16 |
| New Philadelphia | 10 52 | 4 17 | 8 00 | 7 28 |
| Uhrichsville, dep | 11 30 | 4 52 | 8 20 | 7 44 |
| Bridgeport | 1 30 | 7 00 | | 10 00 |

Nos. 4 and 5, Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

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# NEWS OF THE PULPITS.

## Luther and the Reformation Fully Discussed.

### PASTOR BURRY AT ST. PAUL'S.

**The Lutheran Churches Glance Back into History—The Rev. C. M. Roberts Preaches on "Fear God, Honor the King"—Pastor Cloky on Temperance.**

The 380th anniversary of the nailing of Luther's 95 theses to the door of the Castle church at Wittenberg (Oct. 31, 1517) was celebrated by the Lutheran world yesterday as Reformation day. Some other denominations also, notably, the Evangelical and German Protestant churches generally, observed the day. Reformation sermons were delivered in the St. Paul's and Faith Lutheran churches, and in the St. John's Evangelical church in this city.

St. Paul's church was filled by a large congregation. After the opening liturgical service and the singing of Luther's battle hymn, "Ein feste Burg"—a mighty fortress is our God, as only the Germans can sing it, the Rev. L. H. Burry discoursed in the German language on the basis Deut. 6, 12-14, on the subject: "Beware Lest Thou Forget God Who has Led Thee Forth from Bondage." The speaker began by relating an anecdote of an Irishman who passing a German Lutheran church in Milwaukee on Reformation day and heard the Germans sing "Ein feste Burg" inquired what they were celebrating and was told that it was the Lutheran Fourth of Jul , and indeed, what the Fourth of July is to the American people that and more is Reformation day to the Protestant world. As an eminent orator, at the opening of the world's fair said without it there could have been no American Fourth of July or republic. But why stir these things up, again after 380 years? Is it not uncharitable to surrounding denominations with whom we are living in peace? Surely it is not meant in malice toward any, but it were ungrateful for us as Americans to forget so soon and doubly ungrateful for Lutherans to forget the sacrifices made by their fathers to establish the liberties and blessings which they now enjoy.

The speaker then made a comparison between the history of Israel and the church of the New Covenant. A comparison was drawn between the history of Israel going down to Egypt from Canaan as guests, and their enslavement and their burdens, and the gradual usurpation of the primacy of the Bishop of Rome and the subsequent enslavement and absues that went with it.

Then a further comparison was made between Moses and Luther, and the struggles until the people were led back to the land and the privileges which God had given them. Thrilling is the story historians tell of the Diet of Worms, Wartburg, Marburg, when Luther withstood his friend, Zwingli because he went beyond the word of God in the matter of the Lord's supper, and Augsburg when the great confession was delivered. The speaker closed with an earnest appeal not to forget God, and not, in an endeavor to escape from one error, to fall into errors of others, as the children of Israel fell in with the gods of the Canaanites. Following the sermon the large congregation partook of the communion.

At Faith Lutheran chapel the Rev. O. W. Weber delivered an effective historical discourse.

### FEAR GOD, HONOR THE KING.

**A Strong Appeal to Voters from the Rev. C. M. Roberts.**

"There be women suffering and there be children crying because the men of this country have not done their duty in the past," said the Rev. Cassius M. Roberts before a congregation that crowded St. Timothy's church on Sunday evening, to hear him preach on the subject of "The Christian Man at the Polls." It was one of the most eloquent appeals to the voters of the community to go to the polls prepared to vote according to their consciences, ever heard in this place. Mr. Roberts declared that the old theory that the church must keep its hands off of the vital questions of the day, and its preachers confine themselves to emasculated moral essays, was something of the past. Every great reform, he said, had been pushed on to success by the church in the past, and so it must be now.

"Fear God, honor the King," was the minister's text, and continuing he said, that while men might lie, cheat, enter into political conspiracy to betray their country, there was one individual whom they could not by any possibility deceive, and that was the man himself. "And who is the king," he inquired, "I—myself." Each man in this country is his own king, and how, if a man lie, cheat, steal and barter away his political honor, can he "honor the King?" These are days he continued, when the world demands a strong virile manhood and it is looking for men to take responsibility. The sermon was as devoid of moral platitudes as it was of dullness, and no man could have heard it without feeling a keener sense of his personal duty on election day.

### PRISON REFORM.

**Dr. Smith Discusses Some of the Sociological Questions.**

Preaching on "Prison Reform," the Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Smith, of the First M. E. church, Sunday evening, referred to the turning into a playground of a promiscuous crowd of school children of all sizes and ages, the young to mingle with older children and the innocent with the wicked and vicious, as an evil. He believed that the recess of today should be abolished, and a regular time for play substituted, each teacher having the supervision of his department, as in the schoolroom. Dr. Smith also spoke favorably of the curfew ordinance which this paper proposed recently.

As one of the reforms in prisons, Mr. Smith suggested that all arrested persons be placed in separate cells, thus removing the possibility of a young man or boy, taken in custody for some trifling offense, spending the night in the company of men steeped in crime. A young man while defending himself against the attack of a thug might be arrested with his assailant, and, pending investigation, under present conditions, be thrown into prison among perhaps the worst type of criminals.

# A YOUNG MAN'S INJURY.

## Severe Penalty for Riding on a Freight Train.

### FOUND LYING BY THE TRACK.

**His Groans Attracted Help and He was Conveyed to His House—William Eubernickle the Victim of Indiscreet Train Riding—His Version Given.**

William Eubernickle, a young man residing near Heppert's mill, was seriously injured Saturday night by a fall from a C., L. & W. freight train, just beyond the Corns Iron and Steel Company's plant. An employe at the mill, attracted by Eubernickle's groans, found the young man lying beside the track fully a half hour after the train had passed, and securing assistance carried the sufferer home.

William Eubernickle is 17 years of age and is employed at the bridge works. He claims that he was given permission to ride as far as his home on the freight train Saturday night at about 8 o'clock, and that near the rolling mill he was kicked off when the train was running rapidly by one of the trainmen. He was painfully bruised about the face and head and his right leg was fractured in two places: just above the knee and below the hip joint. Young Eubernickle is the sole surport of his widowed mother and is quiet and industrious. Dr. S. P. Barnes, who is in attendance, stated today that the young man will be unable to work for at least two months. Today he is resting as easily as can be expected under the circumstances. It was impossible to find the trainmen familiar with the case and able to give that side of the story.

### BUSINESS PICKING UP.

**Influence of the Weather Upon Some Lines of Trade.**

Shoe dealers, dry goods merchants, clothiers and others whose business is of a similar character complain that the elements are against them this fall. Sales for October will not be nearly so great this year as last. It will be remembered that in the month in 1897 there was much cold weather. People then invested in winter garments without delay, while this year the weather has been so remarkably pleasant that few have yet laid away their summer clothing. When the weather forces people to buy heavy goods early in the fall, shoe dealers and others say it is usually necessary to make another purchase before spring, and thus their sales are just twice as great for the season. It has not been that way this year.

In other lines of business it has been entirely different. In September of this year the sales of a local optician were three times greater than those of the same month in the preceding year. "It is because people have more money now," said he, "a year ago they bought the cheapest kind of glasses, and those who possibly could deferred the matter undefinitely. Now a better grade of glasses is being bought, and those who were unable to buy what they needed a year ago are now coming in."

**A Patent Office Incident.**

The patent office official bowed politely from his place at his desk as the visitor in clothes of cleric cut and a smooth face greeted him with a subdued "Good morning, sir."

"Good morning," responded the official, with a cheerful, $150 a month manner. "Is there anything we can do for you this morning?"

"I don't know really, sir," crooned the caller softly. "To know if you can is the object of my visit this morning, sir."

"Very well, state your case, and if we can do anything for you you may rest assured it will be done."

The visitor cleared his throat pretty much as if he were going to deliver a sermon.

"I think," he said slowly and with hesitation, "if I mistake not, that I saw a statement in some one of the public prints to the effect that this office would not issue a patent on Sunday. Is that true, sir?"

"Quite true. It does not."

"Why is that, sir, if I may ask?"

"It is against the rules of the office is all I know."

"Will it issue one on any other day of the seven, sir?"

"Certainly it will. That is what it is here for."

"Oh, thank you, how nice," twittered the visitor, taking a large madras handkerchief from his coattail pocket, shaking it out and wiping his brow with it. "That being the case, if you will be kind enough to let me have one on Tuesday, sir, you will do me a great personal favor. You see, sir, Tuesday is my birthday, and I want a patent on it so no one can use it for birthday purposes, sir, except myself."—Washington Star.

**The Mob Let Them Go.**

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., Oct. 21.—The two negroes accused of arson and taken from officers by the mob established their innocence and were released.

# THE CHILI QUEENS.

## THEIR THRONES WERE IN SAN ANTONIO'S HISTORIC ALAMO.

**Their Reign Is Ended, but They Ruled Royally For a Long Time—They Were Especially Gracious to the Tourist From the North and Made It Pay.**

When the northern tourist used to strike the town, the first things the patriotic citizen who was doing the honors would proudly steer him up against would be the Alamo plaza chili stand, with its attendant divinity, the far famed chili queen.

"Now, sir, you've seen the historic Alamo, the old cathedral and the missions and got a whiff of our ozone," the citizen would remark with righteous pride, "and tonight you must come and eat a Mexican supper and see the chili queens. The chili queens are one of our most noted attractions—the beautiful, dark eyed senoritas, you know."

The tourist generally knew. This was in the late eighties, the palmy days of the chili queens, when their fame had spread to the larger northern cities. Some very musical verse about them had appeared in the magazines, and in the newspaper sketches they were idealized as stunning creatures, with the rich, brown skins of the tropics and the languorous grace and bewitching black eyes of Spanish donnas.

When the citizen and the tourist stroll up to the gay looking chili stand with its big red, green and yellow lanterns and its scintillating pyramids of cheap but gorgeous glassware, she promptly shuts up the sporty young man who is bandying slang with her or quits haggling with the chili gorged bootblack over change.

She hastily rearranges the flowers in her hair and the big bouquet at her bosom and beams on the new arrivals with sparkling eyes.

The citizen addresses her with an easy familiarity.

"Hello, Chiquita! How's tricks?"

"Hello, senor. Tricks are bueno. How is my amigo, the senor?"

They all used the Spanish dialect when they had special customers, despite the fact that other tongues came easier to some of them by nature. There were six reigning queens on the plaza in 1888, and one of them was of German descent and another was born in the island where the sod is highly green and there are no snakes. The other four, however, were senoritas of the genuine Mexican variety.

Chiquita's eyes sparkle with their most brilliant luster, and, with a quick succession of flashing smiles, she uses her red lips and white teeth to good advantage on the tourist while she engages in badinage with the citizen.

"You're looking prettier than ever tonight, Chiquita. I'm glad of it, because we want to make a good impression on my friend here. He's from away up north, you know, and he's heard of you before."

Then Chiquita uses her tinkling laugh and slaps the citizen gently on the cheek.

"So sorry, but I have not a single nickel to give you. But take this flower instead."

She transfers a big rose from her corsage to the citizen's buttonhole. The tourist is beginning to want his share of the fun.

"Yes, I heard of you up there, and that's one reason I came down here—to see you, you know."

"Oh, my! You must have a flower too."

Her hands linger lightly on his coat as she carefully pins a spray of honeysuckle on, and the tourist begins to believe that he must have come down here for this. He is enjoying himself very much.

"Well, let's begin on our chili peppers," suggests the citizen. "You say you never ate one before? We had better take a little of everything, then, so you can say you 'did' San Antonio right. Bring us the whole bill of fare, Chiquita."

The queen turns sharply to the slimy looking old Mexican who has charge of the steaming pots and kettles in the rear and rattles off this with a celerity which seems to astonish the tourist:

"Jesus, andarle! Dos platas de chili con carne, y dos tamales con chili gravy, de enchilades tortillas, y dos tazas de cafe."

The fiercely burning chili con carne agonizes the tourist and he chokes on the enchilades, but he manages to struggle through the tamales by drinking a great deal of water. Meanwhile, the chili queen sits opposite him in a languishing attitude and keeps up her tinkling laugh. When it comes time to go, he insists on paying the bill, despite the protests of the citizen, and tenders a $5 bill. Chiquita seems to have trouble in counting out the change and a thought strikes the tourist.

"Say, Chiquita," he says tentatively, "you needn't mind that if"—

"You mean you want to make me a present?"

As that is what he means, she tucks the bill in her bosom, and gives the tourist a fond look. She takes another rose from her hair and pins it on his coat and squeezes his hand in bidding him goodby.

Then, when her customers are gone, she goes and sits down in front of one of the steaming kettles, with a lap full of tortillas, which she uses to scoop up large mouthfuls of chili.

Chiquita was a fair type of all the chili queens. They were not the idyllic creatures of popular conception that they appeared to be when on dress parade, but most of them were really comely and they had the charm at least of novelty.

The glory of the chili queens waned and flickered away with great suddenness, and they themselves drifted away from the high tide of fame and fortune in a like manner.—San Antonio Express.

**The Mystic Number Five.**

Five is the great sacred Chinese number. There are five virtues, five colors (yellow, white, green, red and black), five household gods, five planets (Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury), five ranks of nobility, five tastes, five cardinal points (the middle, east, west, south and north respectively) and five tones.


# Stop! Women,

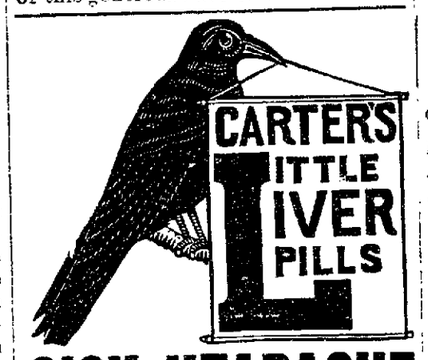
And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.



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**Elegant English Crooks.**

Pickpockets, or "hooks," as they are termed in the criminal vernacular, are often well educated and of genteel appearance and manners. Those who work the "tubs" (omnibuses) are exceptionally respectable in their dress and quiet in demeanor. As stated in the printed warning exhibited in railway stations and omnibuses, pickpockets are "both male and female," but the proportion of the latter is small, probably less than 10 per cent.

The best educated and most genteel are generally experts at devices such as card sharping and tossing for money, and, speaking several languages, are enabled to travel all over the world. This class is especially dangerous on board the large Atlantic liners.

Representing themselves as gentlemen of property traveling for pleasure, they disarm suspicion by their liberal conduct in paying for champagne and cigars. But woe to any unfortunate passenger who plays at cards with one of these vampires.

The victim is possibly gently handled for the first few nights, until confidence is fully established, when larger stakes are proposed. He is then plied with drink, and after losing nearly all his money is "kindly" assisted to his berth by his "friend," who coolly rifles his pockets of the remainder. On awaking he is unable to recollect the exact amount of his losses and can only come to the conclusion that he has been very "unlucky."—Pearson's Weekly.

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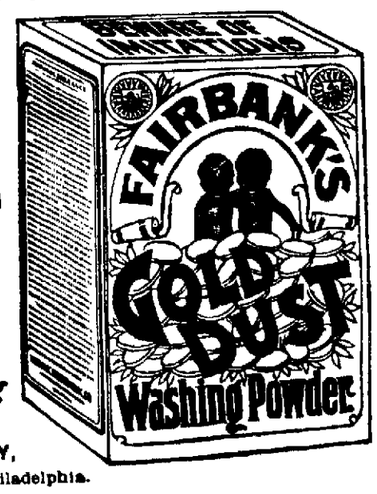


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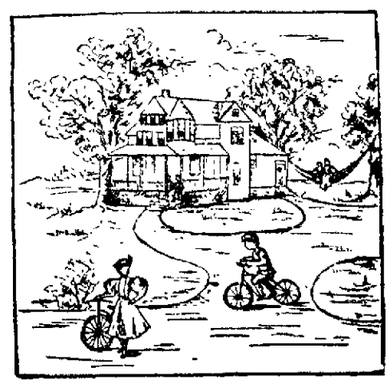

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.


There seems to be no dispute about the fact that T. Harvey Smith possesses good running qualities.

The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Smith on Sunday night in which he touched upon some very present evils, brings into bolder relief the suggestion recently made by a correspondent of this paper, that a curfew ordinance be tried. If the roaming on the streets of young children, after a reasonable hour, is a bad thing, it can be corrected by a disciplined police force and it is for the ministers and moulders of local thought to determine whether such an ordinance would not prove extremely useful.

With heavy odds against them the Republicans won a substantial victory on Tuesday, and THE INDEPENDENT rejoices particularly over the fact that Massillon contributed magnificently to the splendid result in Stark county. Governor Bushnell has been re-elected, but the complexion of the general assembly is still in doubt, and any further observations that might be made on the contest, broadly speaking, must be withheld until the facts are positively ascertained. THE INDEPENDENT'S telegraph columns tell the story, and certainly no Republican need feel gloomy in contemplation of the many favorable results.

One of THE INDEPENDENT'S young men, in the kindness of his heart, reported last night that no serious destruction of property resulted from the Hallowe'en celebration, but the returns are arriving in a steady stream from people with grievances against the small boy. It appears that gates were destroyed, stone walls pried down, windows broken and besmeared, and other disgraceful things done in the name of "boyish fun" and under the protection of Hallowe'en sentiment. Now THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of fun and lots of it, but with the wanton destruction of property, not at all, and with another year it hopes to hear that fifty policemen, if necessary, are on hand to keep Young America within the bounds of legitimate amusement.

The voice of the campaign orator will now not be heard in the land for some time, and while taking a much needed rest, Mr. William J. Bryan might do well to consider the methods of some of his contemporaries in the speech-making line. For instance, Herr Lecker, a member of the Austrian Reichsrath, made a speech amidst scenes of wildest disorder, covering a large part of two days and one night, and containing some 70,000 words. Herr Lecker performed this remarkable feat taking only occasional mouthfuls of food, but was otherwise upheld and sustained with a few glasses of wine, several cups of coffee with cognac, and fifteen glasses of water. Profiting by this example, and perhaps by increasing the number of stoppages for refreshments, our own William might be able to do still better and double discount the Austrian legislator in the quantity of words uttered.

Now that the campaign is over that eminent citizen of Massillon, General Coxey, may rest from his labors before resuming his gigantic task of teaching the world how to elevate itself by tugging at its own bootstraps. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, has assumed the Herculean job of making fifty cents worth of silver pass current for a dollar, but his work pales into insignificance in comparison with Mr. Coxey's. THE INDEPENDENT submits, in all candor, that if fifty per cent. of repudiation is a good thing, 100 per cent of it is very much better. No wonder, that fighting as he did all the elements arrayed in behalf of 100 cents worth of money for 100 cents worth of value received, our greenback grenadier called from his birds and children in Madison square, that other thinker and leader of human forces, Mr. George Francis Train. In appearing upon the same platform with Mr. Coxey Mr. Train recently said: "I know more than any other person living or dead I am the champion crank of the world, and I don't propose to let Coxey wrest the title from me, hence my appearance here. I have been in fifteen jails to Coxey's one, and have been trying to break in another to make it 16 to 1." The heart of a Coxey, however, is not consumed with jealousy, and hand in hand, the grinder of silica sand, and the leader of psychic powers from New York will go together, to relieve the burdens of the universe.

The professional political reformers of New York may thank themselves for the loss of that city by the friends of decent government and the triumph of Richard Croker's Tammany Hall The gentlemen who sit upon the mountain peak and gaze upon struggling humanity from an altitude that causes mankind to look exceedingly small, and themselves exceedingly large, decided some months ago that one person in New York was suitable for the office of mayor. His name is Seth Low a very worthy man, a gentleman, a scholar, and the possessor of great wealth. By means of their organization they placed him in nomination, and then, with the effrontery of a tail demanding the right to wag the cat, invited the Republicans to indorse their ready-made ticket. The Republicans conceded that Mr. Low was a good man, but stood upon their dignity, declaring that they would willingly nominate Mr. Low as he was a Republican, but he must run as a Republican, and the Citizens' Union must endorse him as such. Thereupon the gentlemen on the mountain top gathered the skirts of their garments about them, assuming a holier-than-thou attitude, declared that they would not submit to such an arrangement, and would go it alone. The Republican leaders took the stand that their party, with its glorious history and perfect organization could not—dared not sink its identity in favor of a new local party, born of local conditions and to meet a temporary emergency. Therefore, they nominated Gen. Tracy, and the result is known. Tammany Hall, having cast aside its silver-lined mask of last year, fought solidly against the other divided elements of the city, and easily won. Good government has lost a great opportunity, and we shall see whether Tammany, after its four years of famine, will behave itself in the presence of the flesh pots.

## MR. HANNA AS A LABOR CRUSHER.

Those who heard Mr. Hanna speak in this county, last night, will bear witness that the manner as well as the words of the man, bore testimony to his eminent fitness to represent Ohio in the Senate. He spoke with directness, vigor, and telling force. Denouncing the "crusher" slanders, he asked for fair play, and referred his accusers and those deceived by them to his own employes. Nothing could be more righteous than this demand that he be judged by the report of his own employes. Yet there are men who stand upon the housetops, accepting lies as gospel, and hurling back maledictions, and all such deserve reproof.

The employer of labor is entitled to fair play. When those who have never been in his employ begin to denounce him, and are nagged on by those who have a selfish object in continuing their slanderous attacks, the reasoning man becomes suspicious, and when he investigates, and finds that employer of labor respected by his own workmen, who prefer to continue in his employ and who there remain year in and year out, suspicion changes to positive conviction that the assault is vicious, dishonest, un-American and unfair, and the reaction sets in with strength and energy So it will be with Mr. Hanna. He will be believed and respected when the little whipper-snappers at his heels have snarled themselves out of existence.

## IT SETS THE PACE.

Within a few days THE INDEPENDENT will begin the publication of a series of short stories as follows:

The Wager of the Marquis de Mersoailles—a fascinating romance of the middle ages worthy of the troubadours and told with finer art by the modern master of dialogue. Anthony Hope.

A Piece of Fiction—so well told that it was mistaken for fact by the hearers. Richard H. Potts.

The Meddling Hussy an original story of the Revolution—foundation laid in fact. Clinton Ross.

A Game Postponed—a delightful story charmingly told. Gertrude Smith.

An Impossible Man—a strong sketch of a husband with many qualities that wives could wish were possible. Ian Maclaren.

By Special Wire—another young man is helped out of a scrape by a woman who loves him. Mrs. Alexander.

A Coming Possibility—those who read the story will pray that it may never be realized. Grey Edwards.

John Marshall's Sphere—it is doubtful if he has found it. Readers may determine for themselves Robert C. V. Meyer.

## A COMPARATIVE VIEW.

In 1896 Stark county gave McKinley 12,111; Bryan, 11,261, total vote, 23,782. The vote cost by Massillon city and Perry township complete in 1896 was as follows:

| | McKinley. | Bryan. |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 1—A | 314 | 155 |
| B | 190 | 147 |
| Ward 2—A | 225 | 139 |
| B | 223 | 180 |
| Ward 3—A | 171 | 150 |
| B | 175 | 156 |
| C | 89 | 107 |
| Ward 4 | 161 | 284 |
| Massillon Prec't | 192 | 261 |
| Richville Prec't | 63 | 100 |
| Totals | 1803 | 1679 |

The foregoing figures are official. On Tuesday Bushnell received 1520 votes, and Chapman 1413 McKinley over Bryan, 124. Bushnell over Chapman, 107. Net Republican loss, 17.

**Advertised Letters.**

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Nov. 2, 1897:

MEN.

Briggs, Prof. E. E. Gilmore, Harry.
Devoy, Jno. Mitchell, Pomeroy
Francis, H. A. Oswalt, J. B.
Yarnell, J. E

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

# MR. MAHON'S RESPONSE.

## He Replies to the Sermon by Pastor Burry.

### MATTER OF PRIMACY CONSIDERED.

**A Friendly Review of a Lutheran Utterance by the Rector of St. Joseph's Parish—Luther and the Fourth of July—Very Decided in His Disagreement.**

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

In justice to the cause of truth, and in devotion to a principle that I deem sacred, kindly allow me a brief statement in the columns of your paper in reference to the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Burry, on last Sunday night:

The experience of my early days in Massillon, however pleasing to personal pride, has taught me that polemical controversy is calculated to injure rather than advance the cause of our common christian faith. I presume, however, that the esteemed pastor of St. Paul's, in giving publicity to his sermon, expected his words to meet and merit fraternal criticism.

With the kindly disposition he professes, and which I feel convinced he entertains, I find myself constrained to question the truth of his leading propositions. The authority of a narrow bigot even at the World's Fair, is not a fitting justification on the part of a reputable clergyman like Mr. Burry for the sweeping character of his insinuations.

I judge that I am fairly familiar with the doctrine and discipline of the church I am supposed to represent. I have studied its history and have learned its laws, and I confess that I have never recognized, aside from the misrepresentations of malice and misconceptions of ignorance, a single principle opposed to the highest conception of manhood and freedom.

If such a principle governed that church even for a moment, in all its long term of existence, I should cease to consider it divine, and my faith in Christ and in the eternal veracity of God would yield to absolute intellectual despair. In this conclusion I confound not liberty with license, nor am I unmindful that freedom supposes authority: license, anarchy and chaos.

To say, even by inference, that this republic is in no sense a debtor to our fellow Catholics, that the church which comprises within its fold two-thirds of all professing christians, and which has within its jurisdiction spiritual almost twenty republics, is antagonistic to the principles of civil liberty, is, to say the least, a sweeping assertion.

"Without Luther and the Reformation there could have been no Fourth of July or republic." Strange that this brilliant authority could not in his flight of fancy place the Augustinian monk back of the glorious Columbus, and even constitute him coadjutor to the Almighty in the work of His creation!

Without questioning for a moment the loyalty and the true American spirit of our Lutheran brethren, I confess I can find little trace of their early influence on the destinies of our nation. Around about the first Fourth of July our school books tell us something of the Hessian soldiers, but they had little to do with the making of our side of the "glorious Fourth."

I believe that the history of our country will bear me out in the assertion that our Catholic fellow citizens were as instrumental in declaring the glorious principles of civil liberty in the first council chambers of our nation and as brave and gallant in asserting our rights to freedom in the crucial test of the battle-field, as their Lutheran fellow citizens.

In regard to the primacy which Mr. Burry terms a "usurpation," without entering upon the merits of the case to spare religious sensibilities, allow me to remark that many of the brightest minds outside the Catholic church today are beginning to recognize the pressing need of some spiritual authority, supreme in its own domain.

Whilst Mr. Burry in his interpretation of the Word of God, considers Leo's primacy a usurpation three hundred million christians, intelligent and sincere in their convictions, through their interpretation of this same Divine Word, believe that papal power is by divine appointment.

The arguments drawn from reason, revelation and the writings of the fathers' which form the natural ground work of this beleif, are familiar to every instructed Catholic child. The objections to the contrary have been met and answered to the satisfaction of our people, and to the enlightenment of seven hundred thousand living converts in America alone.

Mr. Burry's convictions do not lie in that direction, and his convictions are respected, but he should hesitate to disregard the honest convictions of his fellow creatures, and give unmerited pain by stigmatizing what they, by the same right, deem divine, a usurpation.

Brother Burry made, I think, a great mistake in introducing an Irishman to illustrate a portion of his sermon. I know the nature of Erin's sons too well to believe for a moment, even on the authority of Mr. Burry, that our Lutheran friend could have the witty side of the argument or get the better of the joke. I fear that the pastor of St. Paul's did not do justice to the Irishman. If he did, the Irishman must have been slightly under the influence of the depressing atmosphere of Milwaukee. Most Catholics are so thoroughly familiar with the grandeur of their own ceremonial, the fascination of classical Catholic music and the outpouring of tens of thousands from their own churches, that they pass by with a sigh of pity the desolate temples of some of their Lutheran neighbors.

T. F. MAHON.

## SECOND YEAR'S WORK.

**Annual Meeting of the Woman's Cemetery Association.**

The Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association held its second annual meeting at Snyder's hall on Monday afternoon. Reports from the several officers showed that the association has not only accomplished a great deal during the past year, but that its members are still enthusiastic for the cause and eager to continue the work begun two years ago. In her address the president, Mrs. C. McC. Everhard spoke in part as follows:

"While something has been done toward the work of beautifying the cemetery, the members of this association realize that it counts for little compared with the scope of the improvement they hope to carry out in the future.

"The entertainment committee is to be congratulated upon the success of its work during the year now closing, and all the members of the association feel a commendable pride in the applause won by the exhibition of Gibson pictures, as well as the minstrel show, the fame of which went abroad into all the land, and even across the seas, for one of the sisterhood, upon her return from England, told of having read in a London paper a most favorable comment upon the performance. An afternoon tea given at the hospitable home of Mrs. Evans, in Justus, followed by a dance, and a card party at the home of Mrs. McCue, netted a nice sum.

"The society again calls the attention of lot owners to the fact that withered flowers, papers, and baskets have no place in the driveways of the cemetery, and should never be thrown there, and furthermore the association would suggest that the trustees enforce a law prohibiting such a use of the grounds.

"The association is now considering the advisability of employing a landscape gardener to furnish a plan of general improvement to be carried out from time to time as rapidly as means will permit. It seems a waste of money and effort to work at random with no definite plan as a guide, and that more satisfactory results could be obtained if the work of this association were done as part of a general plan, until the whole could at last be accomplished."

The treasurer's report showed a balance of $802.29, total expenditures for the year having amounted to $319.33.

The officers serving last year were re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard; vice president, Mrs. Helena R. Slusser; treasurer, Mrs. Flora R. Jones; secretary, Miss Bessie Skinner.

## NO COURT TODAY.

**Argument in the De Peyster Case Set for Thursday.**

CANTON, Nov. 2.—Court was not in session Tuesday owing to the election, but sessions will be resumed in both rooms, Wednesday. The damage case of Arntz vs. the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company has been assigned to Judge McCarty for trial, Wednesday, but may not be reached this week. A motion to quash the indictment found against Richard Quigley and John Owens was argued, yesterday, but Judge McCarty reserved his decision. The motion to quash the indictment for murder in the first degree found against William De Peyster, which was made by Lawyers Upham and McCarty, will be argued on Thursday.

Deputy Aungst, of the probate court, granted final naturalization papers to twenty-five persons Monday. This is the largest number granted in one day for more than a year.

The will of Catharine Gillin, of Paris township, and the will of George Lesher, of Plain township, have been filed for probate. The guardian of Olivia and Fermin Floom, of Massillon, has filed the first partial account. Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the assignment of Dominick Tyler, of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to Pius E. Spangler and Lizzie Alphant, of Canton.

## A MOTION TO QUASH.

**DePeyster's Lawyers Say the Indictment is Faulty.**

CANTON, Nov. 1.—Lawyers Upham and McCarty have filed a motion in court to quash the inuictment of murder in the first degree in the case of Ohio vs. William DePeyster, of Canton. Claiming that the indictment does not specify the means by which the death of Mollie DePeyster was caused, that it does not set fourth the kind and character of the lamp with which DePeyster is alleged to have struck the deceased, and that it does not specify the kind of oil the lamp contained. DePeyster was recently indicted for the murder of his wife by striking her with a lighted lamp. Her clothing ignited and she was burned to a crisp.

Supplemental schedule of debts and second partial account have been filed in the assignment of Walter S. Putman, of Wilmot. Francois C. Bruchy has been appointed guardian of Leo and Amelia Bruchy, of Canton. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Marion I. Ballard; of Canton. Hearing of the case of John O. Clapper and others versus the commissioners of Stark and Wayne counties, on appeal against the proposed Fox lake ditch, has been continued to November 9.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Leon J. Brown and Georgiana Heiss, of Alliance; William Schmitz and Anna E. Knouh, and Peter Swallen and Julia C. McKnight, of Canton.

**A Cold, Clammy Meeting.**

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 2. I. N. Booth, of Canton, spoke about Mark Hanna to ten of our citizens, of whom six were voters, in Pahlau's hall, last night. It was to have been a Democratic rally, but the speaker himself acknowledged that he was a Populist. Mr. Booth only hoped that the candidates under the rooster would be elected, and then retired after half an hour's talk. Myrick Evans, of North Lawrence, was present, but did not speak. P. C. Ries presided.

# PASTOR BURRY REPLIES.

## Continuation of a Theological Controversy.

### THE LUTHERANS AND AMERICA.

**St. Paul's Pastor Tells of the Place tha History Accords Them, Replying to the Letter from the Rev. T. F. Mahon—Still Another Communication.**

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I am heartily in accord with the principle expressed by the Rev. Father Mahon in his friendly criticism, in last evening's INDEPENDENT, "that polemical controversy is calculated to injure rather than advance the cause of our common faith:" but lest abrupt silence on my part be misconstrued, THE INDEPENDENT will kindly allow me a little space to notice the reverend Father's article.

One almost hesitates to say a word in response to a criticism written in so kindly and gentlemanly a vein, and the thought impresses itself on one's mind as he looks back over history, oh! that all defenders of Rome had only written and judged as Father Mahon does: what a different story history would have to tell! Let me meet Father Mahon's kindly spirit and say, that it was with no intent to wound the feelings of any of our citizens, but as a matter of news, that in response to a request I gave a brief of my reformation sermon. I had on that account suppressed much that one would naturally say to his own people in his own church.

But nevertheless, unless Father Mahon changes his position in regard to the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome which I hardly expect—we will always differ; for, using the same God-given gift of reason, based on the same revelation, starting with statement of Christ to settle a controversy in regard to supremacy among the apostles: "Call no man master, one is your master, even Christ, and ye are brethren"—and calling for the testimony of the fathers, I must stand by the conviction of more than half the Christian world, that it is a usurpation. But if greater theologians, in the past hundreds of years, could not settle that question to the satisfaction of all, Father Mahon and I would not be likely to do so by parading their arguments before the people again; and so he will continue to try to convince his people that the claim of the Roman head is just, and I my people, that it is not.

Passing on to the question of the Reformation and the republic, I would not be understood to cast any reflection whatever on the loyalty and worth of our fellow citizens of the Roman Catholic church. I recall Carroll of Carrollton.

I congratulate them that they also have the privilege of living in a country where there is religious as well as civil liberty, and for that religious liberty they are indebted to the principles of the Reformation. There is a difference between republics—say those of Central and South America—and this republic: not that their skies are not as fair as ours or their soil less fertile, but what that difference is, I account for in my way: perhaps others may have a better. As far as Columbus is concerned all honor to him—but I have heard it said, that perhaps it was providential that his ships were turned to the south and that he never saw the land embraced by the United States.

But one more point, please, and I am done. When the reverend father says he can find no trace of early Lutheran influence on the destiny of our nation, except the Hessians, let me remind him that among the Dutch settlers of New York there were many Lutherans, who, persecuted by the Reformed church and Stuyvesandt's government, went out into the primeval forests and settled along the Hudson and in the interior of Pennsylvania; the Swedes, of Delaware, were Lutherans; a colony of Hugenots in the Carolinas, true, did not affect our destiny much, because they were hung by the Spaniards "not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans;" the Saltsburgers in Georgia were Lutherans; the great majority of Pennsylvania Germans were Lutheran refugees from the Palatinate. The army with which Washington discomfited the Hessians was made up to a great extent of Pennsylvania German Lutherans. The Hessians, poor fellows, whatever their religion (the population of Hesse is one-third Roman Catholics) were in sympathy with the Americans, against whom their princes sent them to fight. But I will not further recite history, but in the mills, the fields, and the various industries of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, one will find evidences of Lutheran influence. In the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, standing over against the statue of Farther Marquette, is the figure of a Lutheran minister in the act of laying off his ministerial robe, underneath which was the uniform of the gallant Major General Muhlenberg! But what is the use of going over these things again? In some points we may agree, but in others we will have to agree to disagree.

L. H. BURRY.

## THE REV. MR. MAHON'S LETTER.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I read with interest the reply of the Rev. T. F. Mahon to the sermon of Pastor Burry. I am sure that Mr. Mahon will not object to friendly criticism. He said he "never recognized, aside from the misrepresentations of malice and misconceptions of ignorance, a single principle opposed to the highest conception of manhood and freedom." Did not Gregory XVI denounce the freedom of the press as "that deadly species of freedom of which we cannot entertain too great a horror?" and did not Pius IX declare in the encyclical that it is "madness," an "absolute false idea" and an opinion "fatal to the Catholic church and the salvation of souls" for anyone to say that "liberty of conscience and of worship is the right of every human being?" Again, did not Pius IX place his anathema upon the following proposition: "That the pope might and ought to put himself in accord with progress, liberalism and modern civilization?" Surely these sayings direct from Rome do not tend to happiness, the highest manhood or freedom.

Mr. Mahon passes lightly over the orator at the world's fair who said "without Luther and the Reformation there could have been no Fourth of July or republic." Let us see. History will, I am sure, bear us out in saying that the fierce ordeal and fiery trial of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries separated much of the worldly of the time of Luther, and Puritanism began to have a local habitation and a name The Mayflower brought over the Atlantic the choice first—fruits of European Protestantism. Their influence was direct and reflex. It gave life, and vigor to the mother land, and planted deep and sawed broadcast the seeds of a great and mighty empire. Tired and jaded with conflict, grieved and incensed at the infractions of the rights of conscience and the rights of men, our ancestors sought a city of refuge, a hiding place from the storm in the new world. The Fourth of July, 1776, proclaimed that the genius of our government is the genius of universal emancipation. Whence came this peculiar, distinguishing freedom of thought, of speech and of action? It is of the emancipating, enlarging and soul-redeeming spirit of the christian religion as developed through the Protestant Reformation, carried to this continent by our stern, uncompromising Puritan ancestors.

Mr. Mahon seems to boast of the number of Catholics, as having "within its jurisdiction spiritual almost twenty republics" I remember some of them Peru, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, Porto Rico, and others. These are not indicative of civil or religious liberty, I am sure. But enough for the present, I think that Pastor Burry will be found nearer the truth than Rector Mahon would have us believe.

X. Y. Z.


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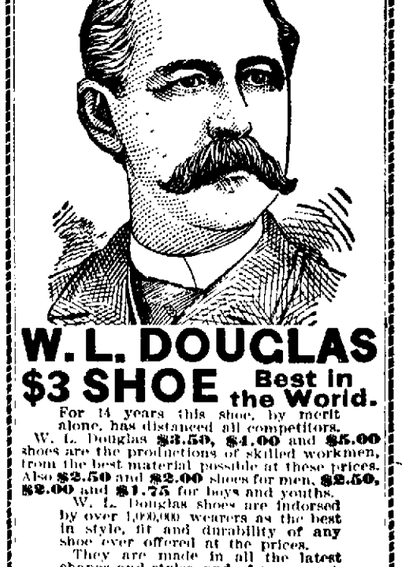
Diseases often lurk in the system before they openly manifest themselves. Therefore keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys and youths.

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They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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# "Saved Her Life."

MRS. JOHN WALLET, of Jefferson, Wis., than whom none is more highly esteemed or widely known, writes. "In 1890 I had a severe attack of LaGrippe and at the end of four months, in spite of all physicians, friends and good nursing could do, my lungs heart and nervous system were so completely wrecked, my life was despaired of, my friends giving me up. I could only sleep by the use of opiates. My lungs and heart pained me terribly and my cough was most aggravating. I could not lie in one position but a short time and not on my left side at all. My husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and I began taking them. When I had taken a half bottle of each I was much better and continuing persistently I took about a dozen bottles and was completely restored to health to the surprise of all."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

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# LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rider, a n.

Joseph Reed will erect a new house in ast Oak street.

Mrs. Alex. Simms is the guest of 'ooster friends.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and rs. A. H. Coleman.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed the residence of Silas W Goudy, 112 outh Erie street. Call No. 137.

L. L. Bart, formerly ticket clerk for ie C., L. & W. Company at Massillon, now located at Belvidere, Ill., on the hicago & Northwestern.

Marriage licenses have been granted Cyrus Upton Deal and Nellie Reese, Wilmot, and Parker McLean Seymour nd Florence Angeline Moses, of Canton.

Miss Mamie Whitman left for Mt. 'lemens, Mich., yesterday, to be gone a ionth. She hopes to find relief for heumatism in the famous Mt. Clemens reatment.

Alfred Kunz, who had conducted a ewelry repair shop in Massillon for iany years, has moved to Canton, hav- ng been appointed an inspector of atches in the Dueber works.

Jacob A. Miller, one and an half miles rom Massillon on Pigeon Run road, will lant an acre of cucumbers. Others who ountarily agree to do the same are J. . Altland and P. F. Shriber.

Miss Francis N. Loew, who has been isiting in Philadelphia and Washing- on, is now in Pittsburg, visiting Miss Ethel Gallagher, formerly of this city. Miss Loew expects to return home next week.

Vicious individuals pried out two large tones from the wall surrounding the J. . Burton residence, in the name of Hal- owe'en "fun." They should be given a tiff fine for malicious destruction of roperty.

The rainfall for October was .64 inch- es. That of the same month in 1896 was .76 inches, according to the Mas- illon Water Supply Company's record. The showers last month came on the 6th. 11th, 12th, 20th and 31st.

A 16-year-old boy named Albert Har- ris, of Akron, was fined one dollar and costs in police court, on Monday, for tak- ng a rubber mat from the vestibule of a private residence. His plea that it was only a Hallowe'en joke availed him not.

Theophilus Cypress, over 100 years of age, probably the oldest colored man in Ohio, blew out the gas before retiring at his son-in-law's residence, near Belle- fontaine, last week, and was only re- stored to consciousness after four hours' work by physicians.

Jan Kee and Chan Get two thrifty residents of this town, have taken leave of absence from their business, and sailed for the Flowery Kingdom. They will go direct to Hong Kong, and thence into the interior of China and will re- turn in five or six months.

F. Herbert Snow, of Boston, will spend several days in the city this week for the purpose of laying out the sewage dis- posal plant at the Massillon mental hos- pital. Mr. Snow is an expert in this par- ticular work and is engineer of the dis- posal system in use in Boston.

It is urgently requested that all gar- ments for the Needlework Guild be given to the directors as soon as possi- ble, as it is necessary to have the gar- ments sorted and numbered by the mid- dle of this month. Winter is approach- ing, and many will need help

John C. Lab, who resides in Young street, while moving cars in the yard at Russell & Co.'s this morning, slipped and fell, allowing a heavy weight to strike his right leg, forcing it backward and rup- turing the ligaments at the knee joint. Dr. Hattery already has him on the high- way to recovery.

Prosecutor Powerene is preparing the assignment of criminal cases which will be taken up in Canton on Monday next. The cases of Ohio vs. Turenne Getz and Ohio vs. George Switter, owing to num- erous other important cases, will be in- cluded in the list of cases assigned for trial the week following.

Miss May Doxsee, assisted by Miss Mabel Mong, entertained a party of young friends at her home in Prospect street Saturday evening. The rooms were tastefully decorated, illuminated napkins being an important feature. Hallowe'en games were indulged in, and delicious luncheon was served at 10 o'clock.

Again vandals have bent and broken the iron gates of St. Paul's church yard, and they must be repaired at considera- ble cost. The viciousness of this sort of destruction of property, so utterly devoid of humor or anything else that could possibly relieve it from characterization as an offense against good order, is so self-evident as to require no condemna- tion.

Gen. James C. Howe, adjutant gen- eral of Ohio under Governor McKinley, and a federal appointee at present, died Monday at his home in Kenton, O Gen- eral Howe was also commanding officer of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Py th- ias of Ohio. The funeral will take place Thursday. Colonel Putman and staff, of Massillon, will probably attend the funeral

George Wade, who has just returned from Chicago, met while there Mr. Ed- ward Swan, who was once a Stark coun- ty man and Mr. Wade's particular friend, and who is now a millionaire and is known as the "cattle king of Utah." Mr. Swan makes annual trips to Stark county, his mother, who is now 95 years old, being a resident of Navarre. This year he is expected to come East about Thanksgiving Day.

Charles A. Albright, of Massillon, was today made receiver of the Crystal Spring Coal Company. Application was made in common pleas court by Lawyer R. W. McCaughey, at the instance of Mrs. Pauline C. Schimke, who is the possessor of chattel and real estate mort- gages aggregating $1,200. The company was but recently organized and its mem- bers were Otto Kopp, Louis Schimke and Charles A. Albright.

E. M. Shufelt, the Plum street philos- opher, delivers himself as follows: "Thirty thousand dollars in cash for sal- aries to pay civic forces supposed to be arrayed against sin, thirteen churches, one mayor, one marshal, seven police- men, three justices, and two constables, and the Salvation Army—all pretending to fight disorder and sin, and yet sin goes through Massillon high—wide and handsome. Bah!"

Mrs. Jonas Martin, who four weeks ago accompanied a party of excursion- ists from Indiana to Wayne and Stark counties, died on the return trip last Friday on a W. & L. E. train. Mrs. Martin, who has a daughter residing near North Lawrence, boarded the train at Orrville and apparently was in the best of health. When Creston was reached it was discovered that Mrs. Martin, al- though sitting upright in the seat, was dead.

Christ. Dulabahm, a watchman at the state hospital grounds, at about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon found that his watch was missing. He said he thought a man with a broad brimmed hat had taken it, but a thorough search failed to bring such a person to light. At the time his pocket was picked Mr. Dulabahm was conducting a party of visitors through the buildings, and being always sur- rounded by a crowd, it was easy work to rob him of his watch.

The death of O. P. Dunbar, one of the official staff of the W. & L. E. railway, occurred at Norwalk at 11:50 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Dunbar had an enviable knowledge of railroading and as one of the most competent employes of the company and occupied the position of superintendent of motive power. The funeral will take place at Norwalk Tues- pay afternoon at 2 o'clock. An extra car will be attached to the regular train leaving Massillon at 11:25 a. m. for the accommodation of the employes in this city who will attend the funeral.

Many extensive and much needed im- provements have been made in Massillon streets lately. South Erie, East Oak, West, North Mill, West Main, Henry, Park and Grant streets have been grav- eled, and are soon to be scraped and rolled. This will put them in a condi- tion next to that of the paved streets. Street Commissioner Heline has discov- ered that the sweeper is too worn for ef- fective service, so this morning he set two men to work cleaning the paved streets, using long-handled shovels, and the work is done more satisfactorily this way, he says, than by the sweeper.

## ELTON ECHOES.

**A Lively Letter from a Valued Corre- spondent.**

ELTON, Nov. 3.—Never was a rain more appreciated or needed than the one which came Monday..Homer Bough- man has been sick for the past week.. Candidates have been numerous in this neck of the woods, but soon we shall see them no more..Relatives of the Klingel family from Holmes county visited through here last week, besides taking in the Nutwood mine, the new state hospital and county seat via the inter- urban..Mrs. Amanda Crist has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in West Brookfield..The quarterly meeting at McFarren's was well attended, the elder and pastor both being present.. There will be a service of song at Mc- Farren's church Saturday night by Bro. Barron and wife. All will be cordially welcome. Collection will be taken for benevolent purposes .Messrs. Daily and Hollinger, of Canal Fulton, brought a large van of furniture to Thomas Baugh- man last week..We are pleased to see the bright face of Miss Mary Thomas at home again from the Forest City..After a short visit at the country home of his parents, Herbert McFarren is in town, having accepted a position at McLean's ..M. Harrold and family visited his sister, Mrs. Samuel Baughman, last week..David Stier was the guest of John Evrit and wife, Sunday

**Letter from Mt. Eaton.**

MT. EATON, Nov. 3.—R. K. Schlafly came home Saturday from Berea, to visit his parents, over Sunday....Miss Clara Harper, of Columbus, was here, Sunday, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Caroline Harper...John Ogden, of Bur- bank, visited in town, Saturday and Sunday, the guest of his cousin, Charles Thompson....Mrs. Julia Desvoignes is some better at this writing. Mrs. Hen- derson Mumaw was not so well the past week.....John Wisegarver and Charles Graber with their ladies, Misses Nora and Maud Stair, visited north of Apple- creek, Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Stair...Mr. R. A. Lewis visited Wooster a few days the past week...Hallow e'en was observed here by young American, as usual, with some extras such as getting into J. D. Gra- ber's barber shop by the rear door and turning everything upside down, break- ing some cuspidores, and putting a wheelbarrow on the roof of the Reform church and decorating the chandalier with cabbage heads, and taking door- steps away from houses....Ex-Probate Judge Swartz and John Adair, of Woos- ter, addressed a Democratic meeting in town on Saturday.

**How to Cure Bilious Colic.**

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by bilious- ness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs F Butler, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are sub- ject to bilious colic can ward off the at- tack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

**Now is the time to subscribe.**

# GREAT NIGHT AT CANTON

## Wonderful Meetings and Inspir- ing Scenes.

## THE PRESIDENT AGAIN AT HOME.

**Mr. McKinley Called Upon to Speak After the Band Plays "Home, Sweet Home"— Senator Hanna Makes a Profound Impres- sion Upon the Public**

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

CANTON, Nov. 2.—President McKinley walked five squares to his polling place, after 10 a. m., and deposited his vote. He gave friendly salutations to the offi- cers of the election, and others, and af- terward took an extended walk about the city before returning to his mother's home.

CANTON, Nov. 2.—In spite of rain and wind and mud, the Republican demon- stration last night was a marvelous suc- cess. President McKinley and his party reached Canton about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, coming from Cleveland by way of Alliance, where Senator Mason, of Illinois, and Senator and Mrs. Bur- rows, of Michigan, who had been hold- ing a meeting, were taken aboard. At Alliance the President spoke briefly in response to an appeal from a large crowd. He paid a touching tribute to the mem- ory of the late Thomas R. Morgan, to whom he referred as "my friend and yours." Upon their arrival at Canton the President and party went direct to Mother McKinley's house, where they spent the night. Senator Hanna and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis joined the President at his mother's home until the time arrived for the meeting in which they participated.

Early in the evening a delegation of traveling men and many others found their way to the residence of old Mrs. McKinley, where the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the Presi- dent made a short, entirely non-political address.

Later on two immense audiences as- sembled in the opera house and at Culp's rink. At both places every available inch of space was occupied. Several hundred Massillonians were present. At both places Senators Hanna, of Ohio, and Mason, of Illinois, spoke at length. Web- ster Davis, assistant secretary of the in- terior, and Senator Burrows, of Michi- gan, also spoke more briefly. Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, pre- sided at the opera house. The enthusi- asm was something overwhelming. Sen- ator Hanna astonished everybody by his eloquence and fire, and completely cap- tivated both audiences. As he left the opera house to go to the rink, a voice in the cavernous depths cried out, "Good- bye, Hanna." The senator turned his full moon face on the gallery, waved his hand and replied "goodbye," and the thousands present were tickled.

## DOWN AT NAVARRE.

**Election is in Progress—A Library Arrang- ed for.**

NAVARRE, Nov. 2. The election is progressing quietly. John P. Jones is being cut to some extent, but is gaining a considerable number of Democratic votes. Harvey Smith is running ahead for treasurer, and Amos Mase, Demo- cratic candidate for sheriff is being de- serted by several of his fellow Democrats.

Arrangements are being made by Prof. Shaw to place a private library in our town thus giving each stockholder the privilege of reading all the up-to- date books. He will place 1,000 volumes in all at their disposal, putting in fifty volumes at a time and at the end of three months replacing them with fifty new volumes until the period of five years is covered, according to the guar- antee.

The oyster supper at the home of Mrs. A. J. Rider given by the ladies of the U. B. church proved a grand success, both financially and socially netting them $25.20...Frank Siffert and wife, of Mas- sillon, were the guests of W. O. Siffert and family, Sunday...Mrs. E. C. Miller has returned home after a pleasant visit with Canton friends.

A. J. Rider, of Washington, D. C., is spending a few days with his family. He will leave for Washington on Thurs- day.

## SOME CITY CONTRACTS.

**Bids Opened Tuesday Afternoon for a Lot of Public Work.**

The following bids were opened at noon Tuesday by City Clerk J. C. Haring and Engineer D. C Borton, for the con- tract of grading, graveling, curbing and gattering Wissmar Avenue:

Frank Wolf—New curbing, 32 cents per foot; block gutter, 11 cents per yard; stone gutter, 31½ cents per yard; angle blocks, 51 cents per foot. Frank Seiler— New curb, 31½; block gutter, 11; stone gutter, 31½; angle blocks, 52. L. Seufts —New curb, 30; block gutter, 42; stone gutter, 30; angle blocks, 50. Philip Young and John Frantz—Excavating, 12½; graveling, 18¾. John J. Geis Ex- cavating, 13; graveling, 23½. Hoss & Fisher—Excavating, 14¾; graveling, 19¾. E. Keller—Excavating, 17; graveling, 19. Henry Koontz Excavating, 13½; gravel ing, 21½.

## THIEVES AT CANAL FULTON.

**Henry Fasnacht's Residence Visited Early Saturday Morning.**

CANAL FULTON, Nov 1. Henry Fas- nacht lives alone southeast of town. He left his residence for a few minutes, Sat- urday morning, returning at 9 o'clock to discover that a gold watch, chain and case and a silver watch were missing. The thief has not yet been apprehended

**For Over Fifty Years**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle

# Results of Tuesday's Election.

Governor Bushnell has been re-elected. The best authorities think a Republican general assembly has been chosen, but lack the same con- fidence in claiming as much with returns now in.

Maryland has probably gone Republican. If so, and Ohio furnishes a Republican legislature, the same party will control the United States Senate.

New York has gone Democratic, and Tammany Hall has carried New York city.

Stark county has rolled up a great Republican plurality for the entire ticket.

The vote in Massillon city and Perry township was as follows:

| | Ward One—A. | Ward One—B. | Ward Two—A. | Ward Two—B. | Ward Three—A. | Ward Three—B. | Ward Three—C. | Ward Four. | Massillon Pre. | Richville Pre. | Total. | Plurality. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Governor. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asa S. Bushnell, R. | 278 | 149 | 151 | 182 | 164 | 172 | 76 | 132 | 149 | 67 | 1520 | 107 |
| Horace L. Chapman, D | 134 | 135 | 136 | 138 | 115 | 121 | 85 | 278 | 174 | 97 | 1413 | |
| John C. Holliday, Pro. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 23 | |
| Jacob S. Coxey, Peo. | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 38 | |
| Julius Dexter, Nat. D. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | |
| William Watkins, Soc. L. | 3 | 2 | 16 | 32 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 17 | ..... | 105 | |
| Samuel J. Lewis, Neg. Pro. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| John Richardson, Lib. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| For State Senator. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silas J. Williams, R. | 277 | 147 | 148 | 179 | 157 | 170 | 78 | 133 | 145 | 63 | 1497 | 63 |
| Junius C. Ferrall, D. | 138 | 137 | 141 | 143 | 122 | 120 | 83 | 278 | 173 | 99 | 1434 | |
| For Representative. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John P. Jones, R. | 272 | 144 | 155 | 175 | 160 | 173 | 84 | 130 | 146 | 63 | 1502 | |
| Jacob B. Snyder, R. | 272 | 148 | 147 | 175 | 159 | 169 | 77 | 129 | 147 | 63 | 1486 | |
| John C. Harmony, D. | 142 | 135 | 132 | 145 | 123 | 118 | 79 | 280 | 178 | 100 | 1332 | |
| Augustus F. Julliard, D. | 138 | 134 | 138 | 143 | 119 | 121 | 82 | 278 | 177 | 98 | 1437 | |
| For Sheriff. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John J. Zaiser, R. | 263 | 140 | 143 | 178 | 161 | 161 | 76 | 134 | 159 | 63 | 1478 | |
| Amos B. Mase, D. | 151 | 146 | 147 | 146 | 120 | 130 | 83 | 279 | 179 | 101 | 1482 | 4 |
| For Commissioner. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Levi Johnson, R. | 279 | 146 | 144 | 184 | 164 | 169 | 79 | 130 | 148 | 65 | 1508 | 88 |
| Patrick Scanlon, D. | 135 | 136 | 140 | 138 | 117 | 121 | 80 | 278 | 177 | 98 | 1420 | |
| For Treasurer. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. Harvey Smith, R. | 309 | 175 | 176 | 231 | 183 | 190 | 103 | 181 | 182 | 69 | 1799 | 602 |
| Cyrus H. Stoner, D. | 111 | 113 | 120 | 110 | 103 | 104 | 62 | 234 | 145 | 95 | 1197 | |
| For Recorder. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charles A. Dougherty, R. | 276 | 141 | 146 | 182 | 163 | 169 | 77 | 134 | 144 | 63 | 1495 | 79 |
| James D. Barry, D. | 139 | 138 | 136 | 140 | 116 | 121 | 81 | 273 | 172 | 100 | 1416 | |
| For Infirmary Director. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| William M. Hardgrove, R. | 272 | 144 | 169 | 182 | 163 | 149 | 76 | 135 | 147 | 64 | 1491 | 77 |
| Sylvanus Sweitzer, D. | 140 | 135 | 137 | 140 | 115 | 121 | 83 | 274 | 170 | 99 | 1414 | |

# Stark County's Vote.

| | West Brookfield | Wilmot | Justus | Bethlehem Tp.—A | Bethlehem Tp.—B | Canal Fulton—A | Canal Fulton—B | Millport | Canton and Canton Township |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Governor. | | | | | | | | | |
| Asa S. Bushnell, R. | 144 | 117 | 70 | 72 | 151 | 137 | 150 | 413 | 3758 |
| Horace L. Chapman, D. | 179 | 38 | 62 | 179 | 155 | 152 | 83 | 833 | 411 |
| John C. Holliday, Pro. | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 105 |
| Jacob S. Coxey, Peo. | ..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 50 |
| Julius Dexter, Nat. D. | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Wm. Watkins, Soc. L. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 130 |
| Samuel J. Lewis, Neg. Pro. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| John Richardson, Lib. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For State Senator. | | | | | | | | | |
| Silas J. Williams, R. | 137 | 116 | 71 | 68 | 146 | 135 | 146 | 403 | 666 |
| Junius C. Ferrall, D. | 191 | 26 | 62 | 184 | 163 | 158 | 88 | 903 | 420 |
| For Representative. | | | | | | | | | |
| John P. Jones, R. | 139 | 111 | 67 | 77 | 139 | 130 | 146 | 413 | 618 |
| Jacob B. Snyder, R. | 134 | 116 | 70 | 69 | 141 | 132 | 145 | 388 | 658 |
| John C. Harmony, D. | 192 | 32 | 62 | 180 | 183 | 158 | 92 | 863 | 549 |
| Augustus F. Julliard, D. | 187 | 38 | 63 | 178 | 161 | 158 | 90 | 913 | 490 |
| For Sheriff. | | | | | | | | | |
| John J. Zaiser, R. | 137 | 112 | 58 | 61 | 129 | 127 | 145 | 443 | 662 |
| Amos B. Mase, D. | 188 | 43 | 76 | 192 | 182 | 162 | 88 | 913 | 490 |
| For Commissioner. | | | | | | | | | |
| Levi Johnson, R. | 137 | 117 | 71 | 66 | 146 | 139 | 152 | 403 | 771 |
| Patrick Scanlon, D. | 188 | 36 | 62 | 187 | 169 | 152 | 81 | 913 | 373 |
| For Treasurer. | | | | | | | | | |
| T. Harvey Smith, R. | 189 | 117 | 70 | 72 | 162 | 140 | 155 | 713 | 848 |
| Cyrus H. Stoner, D. | 151 | 37 | 65 | 180 | 152 | 150 | 83 | 783 | 333 |
| For Recorder. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chas. A. Dougherty, R. | 136 | 117 | 72 | 67 | 144 | 126 | 152 | 573 | 413 |
| James D. Barry, D. | 193 | 36 | 61 | 184 | 165 | 161 | 79 | 873 | 689 |
| For Infirmary Director. | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm. M. Hardgrove, R. | 136 | 113 | 69 | 68 | 146 | 136 | 137 | 413 | 666 |
| Sylvanus Sweitzer, D. | 190 | 37 | 64 | 184 | 163 | 154 | 94 | 903 | 471 |

## DEATH AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

**A Colorado Visitor Dies of Typhoid Fever In Stark County.**

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov 3.—Mrs. Thos. Lawson, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Reed, died last night at 6:30 o'clock, with ty- phoid fever. She had been sick for about one month, and at one time was convalescent, but she relapsed and death resulted. Mrs. Lawson's home was in Denver, Col., and she had come to this place on a visit. Her husband was summoned to the bedside or his sick wife about two weeks ago, and re- mained there until she died. Mrs. Law- son was about 38 years of age, married, and had no children The family of the departed one has the sympathy of the entire community. Interment will take place at Mudbrook cemetery at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

RAYMOND E. MAYER.

Raymond E. Mayer, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David Mayer, of Mudbrook, died Monday afternoon. The funeral will take place Thursday at 9:30 a. m Interment at the Mudbrook cemetery.

JACOB WHITMER.

NAVARRE, Nov. 1 Jacob Whitmer died at 9 o'clock Saturday night, of sen- ile gangrene. He was born in Bethlehem township in 1813, was married in 1837, then removing to the farm east of Na- varre, where he resided ever since. A wife and six children survive him this being the first death in the family. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning.

**News of Wilmot.**

WILMOT, Nov. 3. The building on Main street formerly used as a black smith shop, is being remodeled and en- larged, and hereafter will be used as a storeroom.....John Deal and Lee Wardell had a number of sheep killed by dogs one day last week...Those who attended the Dover street fair have nothing good to say of it We noticed Mr. Shriber, of THE INDEPENDENT there..John Stepper is making some improvements on his farm north of town...U. G Shetler has exhibited his sheep and hogs at a num- ber of fairs this fall and is now at home.

**Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT**


# They All Come Back

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsa- parilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine keep up and continue the whole year round, steady as a clock.

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real cura- tive merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness, and made more happiness through restoration to health than any other medicine.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


## IN MASSILLON CITY.

**How the Returns Came in and How Re- ceived.**

The vote in detail cast in Massillon and Perry township, and from the coun- ty at large, will be found on an inside page.

The vote in Massillon proved much heavier than was expected, the total being 2,601, just 269 below last fall's figures, when McKinley received 1,549 and Bryan 1,321, the largest vote in the history of the city. This year Bushnell received 1,304 and Chapman 1,142 in the four wards. The Republican plurality is 162. Last fall it was 228.

The extremely disagreeable weather kept people off the streets, and conse- quently there was not much excitement, although a good crowd stood in the rain in front of THE INDEPENDENT building and eagerly read the bulletins which were posted from time to time. At the Armory, where "Old Money Bags" was being played to a large audience, INDE- PENDENT reports were read from the stage between the acts, and were receiv- ed with cheers,

Mr. Harvey T. Smith, Republican candidate for treasurer, received a splen- did vote in Massillon, running ahead of the ticket, and even carrying the pre- cinct of his opponent, Mr. Stoner. The latter resides in precinct B of the second ward, and here the vote was Smith, 169 Stoner, 62.

Only two ballots cast in the city were wrongly marked, necessitating their exclusion from the count. One was cast in precinct C of the third ward, and the other in precinct B of the sec- ond ward.

Three National Democratic and one Negro Progressive tickets were voted in Massillon, and the Liberty ticket was without a single vote.

The Republican vote in the fourth ward yesterday is unprecedented There were 113 straight Republican ballots cast, and at previous elections the num- ber has not exceeded 50.


**Sore Throat.**

In a letter to Dr. Hartman, dated Dec. 27th, 1896, George A Blanchard, of Washington, Ga., writes: "My throat had been in the habit of getting sore every year for the last twenty years, and if any medical skill did me any good it was so little I did not know it. Two years ago my wife was down sick two months; tried two doctors, but the case was a stubborn one of female trouble. I found in Pe- ru-na not only a good, safe remedy for sore throat, but one for weakness and nervous prostration. I quit the doctors and purchased a bottle of Pe-ru-na, and in three days after my wife got up and she has been going ever since, and I have not been bothered with that bad sore throat. It used to last at least fif- teen or twenty days. Since we have used your medicine my wife has not lost a single day, and she has gained over fifty pounds."

In a letter dated July 22d, 1897, Mr. Blanchard writes: "All of the sickness we have in the family is when we can- not get Pe-ru-na. We people in the South think Pe-ru-na is a God sent bless- ing. I recommended Pe-ru-na to friends of mine that had asthma and one bottle cured them. Whenever Pe-ru-na is used it speaks loudly for itself."

Dr. Hartman, the original compounder of Pe-ru-na, has a recent book on chron- ic catarrh which will be sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na almanac for 1898.


**A Public Sale.**

There will be a public sale at the John Weidman farm one mile and a half south of East Greenville, on November 6th. 4 horses, 15 head of cattle, 9 shotes, and many other things will be sold there by Charles Eckroade. The sale will com- mence at 1 p. m.


Nervous manifestations, such as sleep- lessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in nine cases out of ten "the cry of starved nerves for food." If you feed the nerves on pure, rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease It is bad practice to put the nerves to sleep with so-called nervines or sedative mix- tures, or malt extracts, what is needed is a blood maker and nerve food Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an especial effect upon the stomach liver and blood making glands, and is a vertible nerve food. For the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, weakened vitality, and for puny, pale people, Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Dis- covery cannot be equaled. Thousands testified to its merits.

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.



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# CELEBRATED HOG CASE.

## Lawsuit That Sundered Friends and Cost Two Lives.

### SET A WHOLE TOWN BY THE EARS.

**Dramatic Tragedy In a Courtroom Both Plaintiff and Defendant Are Dead, but the Case Still Goes On—And a Hog Started It.**

Every legal administrative unit has had its hog case. Missouri can boast of the best of all—that is, best in the sense that it was the worst and led to more trouble, grief, woe and less profit, except to law-

THE COURTROOM TRAGEDY.

yers, than any case on record, says the St. Louis Republic. This is the lawsuit of Winn versus Reed, which is still grinding along in the Kansas City court of appeals, with little prospect of settlement until the court of last resort, the supreme court of the United States, passes upon it.

A few years ago Newson Winn and Watson Reed were heads of two of the best families in Clinton county. Their large and highly improved farms adjoined, and the members of the two families intermingled constantly. Both were men in the prime of life, good styles of the country gentleman and modern farmer.

The suit that sundered the two families, almost ruined two estates and brought both Newton Winn and Watson Reed to untimely graves was begun in 1892. It originated over a hog. That winter Winn lost a shoated hog, upon which he set a high value. After a prolonged search it was found in one of the pastures on the Reed farm. Winn claimed his property, but Reed refused to give it up, asserting his ownership to the hog by virtue of having purchased it from a stock trader. They had some words about the matter, and as a result Winn decided to go to law to recover his property. He replevined the hog before Justice of the Peace Thomas S. Pearcy. Winn won his suit, but already so much bitterness had been created that Reed announced his determination to continue the fight. He felt that his veracity and to a certain extent his honor were involved. So he took an appeal to the circuit court of Clinton county.

In the circuit court it quickly developed that the fight was destined to be fought with great bitterness. The wealth and station of the two families soon involved in one way or another all their immediate relatives. People throughout the county took sides. The best legal counsel was employed, and had $1,000,000 been involved more interest in the outcome could not have been felt. Over 100 witnesses testified at the trial, which lasted a week. It resulted in another verdict for Winn. The bitterness of this defeat sank deep into the soul of Wat Reed. He took an appeal to the Kansas City court of appeals. Several months later the case was argued before the full bench of that court. The finding of the circuit court was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Eighteen months elapsed before the now celebrated case again came to trial in the old courthouse at Platte City. This was in August, 1895. The lapse of time had not softened the bitterness of the two principals.

When court assembled, the entire community felt that the hog suit was of more importance than all other litigation on the docket. Nearly 200 witnesses had been summoned. Winn and Reed arrived, each attended closely by a bodyguard of personal friends and relatives. Great care was taken to prevent a personal encounter between the men. Everybody felt that a false move might ingulf the little town in a flood of blood. An effort was made to get the men to disarm. Winn consented and left his gun with a friend, but Reed, while disclaiming any offensive design, declined to give up his weapon. Besides the principals, most of the active members of the two factions and many of the witnesses carried guns and knives concealed about them.

This was the situation when court assembled. Judge W. S. Herndon was on the bench. At every session of the court the large room was crowded to suffocation by the army of witnesses and friends of the principals.

The closing speeches commenced one afternoon shortly after the court had reconvened after the noon recess. One of the counsel for Winn opened the argument. He was followed by John Cross, who represented Reed. Cross made a bitter speech. He had been in the case since its inception and had imbibed much of the animosity of his client. Possessed of a caustic tongue, he pointed it with stinging invective hurled at Winn and his most important witnesses. Particularly did he apply the lash to Berry Winn, a son of Newton Winn. Young Winn sat directly behind his father, and from time to time Cross would turn from the jury and emphasize his remarks by shaking his finger at the young man almost over the head of his father. Cross' insinuations, as well as the accompanying gestures, evidently intensely aggravated Winn, who seemed a number of times about to rise from his seat. His son and a friend who sat near restrained him.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the climax came. Cross had just delivered a particularly scathing sentence reflecting on Berry Winn and turned around as usual to do it. Newton Winn's face grew white under the lash of Cross' tongue, and he rose from his seat. With a muffled exclamation he struck Cross a violent blow in the face. The blow did not land solidly, but it had sufficient force to send Cross reeling against a juror. Before Winn could strike again something unexpected happened.

At the first offensive move on the part of Winn, Reed sprang to his feet. Eyewitnesses say that his face was as white as a sheet and his eyes glowed like coals. He grasped a Colt's revolver of the largest caliber. This he leveled at Winn, and before any of the numerous hands that were extended could grasp him he fired. The heavy bullet struck Winn in the abdomen, tore a hole entirely through his body and ripped up the carpet on the platform of the judge's bench. Winn reeled, but did not fall. He was unarmed, but seized a chair and made an effort to reach his enemy. Reed fired two more shots before he was overpowered. The second shot broke Winn's right arm and entered the wall a few inches from Judge Herndon's head. The third shot missed its object and lodged in the woodwork of the judge's desk.

For a few moments there was pandemonium. A dozen guns were drawn and a wholesale slaughter was imminent. Judge Herndon stood up and pounded for order. The sheriff and his deputies did not lose their heads, and in a few moments partial order was restored and the courtroom cleared. Winn sank to the floor in front of the chair in which he was sitting. Reed stood coolly waiting for the officers to arrest him, but refused to give up his smoking gun until guaranteed protection from the vengeance of Winn's friends. Then he submitted and was removed to jail.

A janitor wiped the blood from the floor and sprinkled sawdust over the dark stains. Winn, mortally wounded, but vowing vengeance against Reed, was carried to the residence of a friend. Within half an hour after the shooting Judge Herndon ordered the attorneys to proceed with the trial, and Cross resumed his argument. With the plaintiff dying and the defendant in jail for murder the hog case went to the jury and a verdict for the defendant was returned. Winn never lived to know that he had lost the case after having won it twice.

At the April term of court, 1896, Reed was brought to trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. Over 300 witnesses testified and the trial lasted ten days. Reed set up two pleas—defense of his attorney and self defense. After considering 41 hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed the punishment at 99 years in the penitentiary.

But Reed was still game. He appealed to the supreme court and was admitted to bail in the sum of $22,500. Reed personally assured the court that he would make no attempt to escape. He was out on bond until January, 1897, when the supreme court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. At this time Reed was in Kansas City. One of his lawyers telegraphed him the decision of the supreme court. The next morning Reed delivered himself up to the warden of the penitentiary at Jefferson City.

But his servitude was to be shorter than he dreamed. From the day he surrendered Wat Reed's health began to fail. His powerful physique seemed to waste away and the physicians were powerless. He was apparently indifferent whether he lived or died. In fact, many of his friends thought that he welcomed death. He had not long to wait. In just four weeks from the day he voluntarily entered the gate of the big prison he was carried through it in a coffin. The body was taken to Clinton county and buried in the same cemetery that held all that was mortal of Newton Winn. And the men who were such warm friends and bitter enemies in life now sleep within a few yards of each other.

The case of Winn versus Reed still grinds along in the courts. The verdict in favor of Reed found an hour after the murder of Winn was set aside by Judge Herndon. As both plaintiff and defendant are dead, the cause is being carried on by administrators.

The original issue has long been lost sight of. Both sides would be glad to let the case drop did not such action entail the payment of the costs, which now amount to many thousands of dollars. So the fight is now waged over the costs.

The two families are still living on the home farms. But there is a wall between them higher than the prison wall at Jefferson City or the marble shaft over Newt Winn's grave.

And a hog built it.

## THE HYPNOTIC EYE.

**It Is of Great Value to Policemen In Subduing Evildoers.**

Colonel L. C. Richards, marshal of Hudson, Mich., is called "the hypnotizing copper." He hypnotized a prisoner the other day so he came to town of his own accord. Colonel Richards is a man of iron nerve and wonderful magnetic power. He has arrested several very hard criminals and by his peculiar gift obtained important confessions. Last winter a hypnotist gave exhibitions with a subject. Mr. Richards afterward discovered he was a hypnotist himself and soon became an expert. He thinks hypnotism may become of incalculable value in making ugly prisoners docile.

Another peace officer who possesses and makes good use of the hypnotic eye is Police Captain Pickel of St. Louis. Captain Pickel says: "I have made a man believe he was in heaven. He has seen the pearly gates and streets of gold and heard soft, sweet music of angels' harps. I have quelled the most unruly prisoners, caused

COLONEL L. C. RICHARDS.

a man mad with rage to break down and weep like a child and have made others confess the truth when they were lying to keep out of a scrape."

He further says: "Although I have ceased deliberately hypnotizing people in the usual way, I seem to have an involuntary power of hypnotism in my eye. For instance, one day a man was arrested for assaulting his friend, who came in in a towering rage because we had made the arrest. He came up like he was going to eat us. I just fixed my eye on him, and in a few minutes he was not only tamed, but was actually cowed. He trembled and began to cry like a child. Frequently, after fixing my eye on a prisoner, he has given me a truthful account of something he was doing his best to hide."

## SHOES CAME BACK.

### HOW MR. AND MRS. ALGERNON SMITH DISPOSED OF A NUISANCE.

**They Couldn't Sell the Things, Couldn't Give Them Away and Were Not Permitted to Lose Them. Finally Smith Thought of the Furnace, and All Is Well.**

A rag peddler was slowly passing Mrs. Algernon Smith's house when that good woman hailed him.

"How much for old shoes?"

"Helluv a cent a pount for vool an cotton. I gan't puy ole shoes."

"But won't you give me something for them?"

"Any iron or pottles you vant to sell, lady? You vant to sell dose t'ings vat you haf on? Helluv a cent a pount. I gan no more gif. I vant not dose shoes, not for nottings. Nottings else?"

Mrs. Smith indignantly closed the window. When her husband came home at night, she said:

"Algernon, I want you to take a lot of old shoes I've done up in a package and throw them away."

"Why don't you give them to the washerwoman?" asked Mr. Smith.

"She won't have them—says they're not her kind of shoes," was the answer. "They are all either too large or too small, the heels are too high, and they are the wrong number. I offered them to a tramp, and he said when he went into the shoe business he would let me know—he wasn't buying misfits yet."

"I like his impudence. Where are they? I'll make short work of them," said Mr. Smith, and he took the big bundle his wife gave him and went out. In 15 minutes he was back.

"So you got rid of them," said his wife joyfully. "I think there was an accumulation of six years in that lot. Some of them I had given to people who were begging at the door, but I always found them again next day in the lot. Old shoes are like cats, if you send them away they always come back."

"The cat won't come back this time," said her husband. "I dumped them in a vacant lot and ran. After this when you buy a pair of new shoes leave your old ones at the store."

Next morning as Mrs. Smith was doing her housework the door bell rang.

"I guess maybe you've had a burglary," said the cheery voice of a man who stood on the steps and seemed in a hurry. "I found this bundle, with your name and address on it, when I was looking over my lot today."

Mrs. Smith took the bundle and feebly thanked him. When Algernon came home, she told him. He said there were more ways of killing a cat than of choking her with butter, and after supper he took up the bundle and went out.

He knew of a nice dark place down near a church where he could slide in and drop that load of shoes without being seen. He had taken the precaution to tear off the address and had changed the shape of the bundle. As he deposited it in the archway of this dark corner a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder.

"No, you don't. No abandonment of the little innocent when you get tired of your own flesh and blood. Pick up the poor thing now or I'll club ye."

It was the new policeman on that beat, and he didn't know Mr. Smith. He listened to his explanation with a most aggressive and unbelieving air.

"Lemme see the kid," he demanded, and when the "kid" proved to be kid shoes he grew still angrier.

"I've a mind to run ye in for disturbing the peace and resisting an officer," he said, but finally permitted Smith to take his bundle and go home.

The next night a smudge came out of the Smiths' chimney, and the neighbors held their noses. About midnight a loud rapping was heard at the front door, and a light in the basement was hastily extinguished. Mr. Smith answered the summons, while Mrs. Smith hid in the coal cellar. A patrol wagon full of policemen was at the door. One of them was on the steps.

"Are you running a glue factory here without a license?" he demanded of Smith.

"Then what is that infernal odor? Your neighbors have telephoned that you were making yourself a nuisance and want you abated."

Smith took the crowd in and told his story—how they had put those shoes in the garbage box and had them turned out again and how they had tried to sell them or give them away and finally to lose them. Then he showed the police to the basement and opened the door of the furnace, where the shoes were being cremated. Then he produced some bottles with long necks that were sent for his birthday, and for half an hour he was busy pulling corks. After some time he released Mrs. Smith from the coal cellar.

"Are they gone?" she gasped.

"The police?"

"No, no; the shoes."

"Every scrap reduced to ashes."

They embraced, and happiness reigned in the Smith household. — Chicago Times-Herald.

**Two Cities.**

The following announcement is posted in the Boston street cars: "The board of health hereby adjudges that the deposit of 'sputum' in street cars is a public nuisance, a source of filth and cause of sickness, and hereby orders that spitting on the floor of any street car be and hereby is prohibited." The following sign appears in the street cars of New York city: "Spitting on the floor of this car is positively prohibited." Gotham and the Hub have different ways of arriving at the same statement.—Electrical Review.

The best theaters in Australia are usually built on English plans, but are managed more like American playhouses. The prices charged are much less than those cheerfully paid in England. Dress circle seats or "stalls," which bring $2.50 in London, will not sell for more than $1.25 in Melbourne or Sydney.


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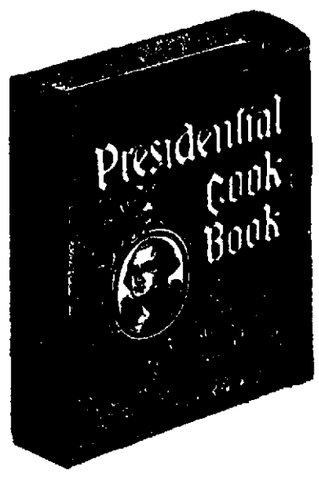


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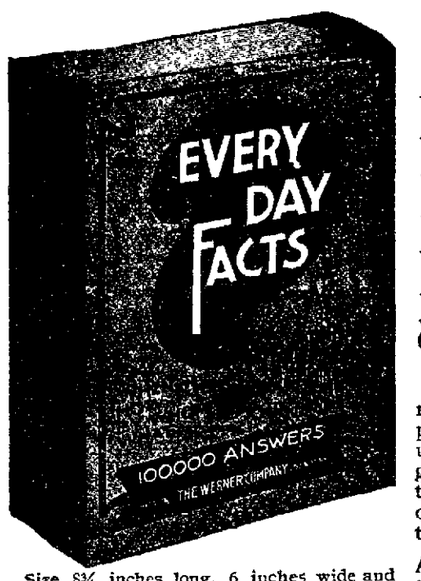


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# BRUTAL PUNISHMENTS.

## Cruel and Inhuman Treatment In the United States Army.

### STORIES OF GENERAL CUSTER.

**He Was a Strict Disciplinarian In Times of Peace, and Soldiers Were Flogged by His Orders—Wartime Punishments—Cruelty Seldom Heard of Nowadays.**

The United States army comprises as well disciplined a body of troops as any in the world. Its officers for the most part are gentlemen. Its privates are brave men, who respond readily to the call of duty, however dangerous it may be. Yet human nature in a bad form exists among some of the officers, and in a worse form among some of the privates. For this reason punishments like that inflicted up-

CARRYING THE LOG.

on Private Hammond, who was dragged by the heels by order of Captain Lovering at Fort Sheridan recently, have not been uncommon in the army.

Of late years, however, unusual modes of punishment have been very rare. The law on the subject of punishment in the army is plain and explicit. Imprisonment and fines are the only methods recognized.

Not many years ago brutality often was found in the army. An effort was made in many cases to make the offending soldier suffer in mind as well as body. Famous officers were not exempt from this predilection. Even General Custer, whose melancholy death is still mourned in the army, was prone to this method of punishment.

Custer was in command of a post in Kansas shortly before his massacre by Sitting Bull and his braves. George Wilson, a private in one of his favorite troops, had been guilty of some minor offense. In those days the commanding officer of a post was as much of an autocrat as the captain of a ship. No court martial was considered necessary. Custer ordered Wilson to carry the log.

This punishment consisted in attaching one end of a chain to the offender's leg and the other end to a log weighing about 20 pounds. Then the private was forced to shoulder the log and march a beat about 100 yards. At the end of the four hours' sentence the log would have increased in weight so that it was a heavy burden. Then the ignominy of the position would add to the trials of the offender. His discomfiture was increased by the gibes of his fellow soldiers.

The day was hot. Sweat rolled down Private Wilson's face in rivulets. The log wore away the skin on his shoulder. He could have no water.

When the bugle blew the signal for review, Wilson's punishment was at an end.

"My God!" said he as the chain was taken from his leg. "I'm thirsty. I could drink like a horse."

"You could?" said Custer, who had overheard the remark. "Then you will. I'll make you drink like a horse."

With a hearty laugh the commander then ordered a saddle placed upon Wilson's shoulders. It was one of those cumbrous cavalry saddles used in the old days, and was fastened around his chest with the regular bellyband. Then a pair of bits was placed in his mouth and the reins let out behind.

"Drive him to the creek," said Custer to Corporal McGinniss.

The corporal and attendant guard thought the matter a good joke. With a "Cluck, cluck!" and a "Get up!" they drove Wilson to the creek. A bugler blew the "dismount."

"Drink!" ordered Custer as the bugle sounded.

Wilson knelt down.

"That isn't the way. You don't look like a horse. Lie down."

The private stretched himself at full length upon his stomach and lapped up the not overclean water as well as the bit in his mouth would permit.

Wilson was a good soldier and had a record for bravery in Indian campaigns. Yet a few weeks after this episode he deserted, and all trace of him was lost.

While on active campaign Custer was the idol of his soldiers. When in post in times of peace, however, he was perhaps too strict a disciplinarian. Flogging was at one time permitted in the English army, and many privates died as the result of the whippings they received. It was never in vogue in the United States army.

Yet at Fort Ellis, Kansas, today are shown some old cannon to which insubordinate privates were tied and lashed by Custer's orders. This is an unusual incident in the career of the famous fighter and showed what he considered necessary to preserve discipline in the absence of specific regulations.

Many unusual punishments were used during the civil war to enforce discipline among the soldiers. An account of some of the punishments common in the Army of the Potomac in the winter of 1863-4 is given by Frank Wilkeson in his "Recollections of a Private Soldier." He says:

"The punishments inflicted on the enlisted men were various, and some of them were horribly brutal and needlessly severe, but they apparently served their purpose, and the times were cruel, and men had been hardened to bear the suffering of other men without wincing. One punishment much affected in the light artillery was called 'tying on the spare wheel.' Springing upward and rearward from the center rail of every caisson was a fifth axle, and on it was a spare wheel. A soldier who had been insubordinate was taken to the pare wheel and forced to step upon it. His legs were drawn apart until they spanned three spokes. His arms were stretched until there were three or four spokes between his hands. Then feet and hands were firmly bound to the felloes of the wheel. If the soldier was to be punished moderately, he was left bound in an upright position on the wheel for five or six hours.

"If the punishment was to be severe, the ponderous wheel was given a quarter turn after the soldier had been lashed to it, which changed the position of the man being punished from an upright to a horizontal one. Then the prisoner had to exert all his strength to keep his weight from pulling heavily and cutting on the cords that bound his upper arm and leg to the wheel. I have frequently seen men faint while undergoing this punishment, and I have known men to endure it for hours without a murmur, but with white faces and set jaws and blazing eyes. To cry out, to beg for mercy, to protest, insured additional discomfort in the shape of a gag, a rough stick being tied into the suffering man's mouth. Tying on the spare wheel was the usual punishment in the artillery service for rather serious offenses, and no man wanted to be tied up but once.

"There was another punishment which was much more severe than the spare wheel, and which, because it was apt to cripple the man physically, was very rarely employed. This was known as 'tying on the rack.' Back of every battery wagon is a heavy, strong rack on which forage is carried. It stands out about two feet behind the wheels. Its edge is not over an inch thick. The soldier who was to suffer the tortures of the rack was led to it. His hands were dragged forward as far as they could be without lifting his feet from the ground, and there they were bound to the felloes of the wheel. Then one foot was lifted and bound to the felloe of one wheel when the other foot was bound to the felloe of the other wheel. The whole weight of the soldier was thrown on his chest, which bore heavily against the sharp edge of the rack. It is almost unnecessary to say that a gag was slipped into the prisoner's mouth to prevent articulation before he was strapped on the rack. No man could endure the supreme pain inflicted by this torture without screaming. I have seen a strong and determined man faint in less than ten minutes under the strain of this severe and brutal punishment, to be cut down and never again twirl a sponge staff. I have heard men beg to be killed rather than to be tied on the rack.

"To be bucked and gagged? Yes, that was severe, but not dangerous. It was highly disagreeable and painful, too, if prolonged and at all times calculated to make a man's eyes stick out of his head as lobsters' eyes do, and then the appearance of a man while undergoing the punishment was highly discreditable. The soldier doomed to be bucked and gagged, generally a drunken or noisy soldier, was forced to sit on the ground, his knees were drawn up to his chin, then his hands were drawn forward to his shins, and there were securely bound together. A long stick was then thrust under his knees and over his arms. A gag was then securely bound in his mouth. A soldier who was bucked and gagged could not hurt himself or any one else. He could not speak, but he could make articulate sounds indicative of his suffering, and he invariably made them believe he was released."

"The first duty of a soldier is obedience," said an officer at Fort Sheridan to a Chicago Times Herald reporter. "If I were ordered by my superior officer to ride my horse up an utterly impossible cliff, I would make the attempt to do it, although I knew the feat was utterly impracticable. That it was impossible would be the fault of my superior, not mine.

"That spirit is what makes armies strong. It should be developed as strongly in the private as in the officer. The question now comes as to the best way of inculcating that principle in the common soldier. In an ideal army the spirit would be there. There would be no need of cultivating it.

"But in an average regiment of any army there are all sorts and conditions of men. The worst of all is the 'guardhouse lawyer.' He is usually a man of some education who has been induced to enlist by dissipation or crime. He knows something about the constitution of the United States, something about law, and uses the bill of rights in his quotation. He has none of the finer feelings of humanity. Physical suffering is the only thing that appeals to him. He thinks that officers have no right to compel him to do certain things which army history has made it indispensable for privates to do. An order is given him.

"'I won't do it,' he says. 'I'm not compelled to.'

"Perhaps his remark is heard by 20 other privates. They are subject to the same discipline as he. They await the result with interest. If the man's insubordina-

FLOGGED BY CUSTER'S ORDERS.

tion is passed over or treated with slight punishment, they will think that they can follow the same course with impunity. It would be subversive of discipline."

"Unusual punishments in the army?" said another officer. "They're all abolished now. They used to be many, and were it not for the fact that a better class of men now enlist I think they would be continued. The log carrying was the most common form of punishment. Then we used to tie men up by the thumbs. That was brutal.

"In the old days it was not uncommon for an officer to strike a man or prod him with a sword. That does not go now, and I am glad of it, because it was undignified. Then there was the long drill with heavy accouterment. The co[illegible]tion of troops near large cities has [illegible]ure accounted for the change in [illegible]thods of punishment. Of course so[illegible]times even now an officer strikes a private, but he is always disciplined for doing so."

## RESOURCEFUL SMITH.

**Here Is the Scheme by Which He Grew Rich Shoeing Horses.**

"I lived at a little crossroads hamlet which was not even a postoffice, on the line between New York state and Pennsylvania," said a story teller to a Sioux City Journal reporter. "Of course, there was a blacksmith shop there. In those days the blacksmith's trade was a notoriously good one. All the blacksmiths got rich with their horse, mule and ox shoeing, and the wagon and the other repair work which they did. Most of the blacksmiths combined with their other work wagon repairing and even wagon making. There were very few big wagon factories in those days, and a good hand made wagon cost big money. When they were doing nothing else, they would make wagons, and when there was lots of transient work the wagons had to wait. This state line shop was a busy place. There was no tavern there, but the blacksmith also had a cider press, and he made the cider for all the farmers for miles around. But neither this nor the profits of his shop could account for the rapid way in which he accumulated wealth. As is well known, apple cider, if allowed to stand long enough, will become "hard," and after that it will turn into vinegar.

"This cider dealer always had plenty of hard cider on hand, but never had any vinegar for sale. The farmers and others who stopped at his place could always get a drink of hard cider, which they took out of a tin dipper at 10 cents a drink, and the size of the drink was something which attracted very little attention. Hardly any kind of beverage is more intoxicating than hard cider. It is a good deal like champagne in one respect. You can drink a great deal of it one day, and the next day you will be awfully sick and sorry, and a good deal drunker than when you went to bed. The blacksmith required no license to sell hard cider, and he worked the game to the limit. His place became very popular, and the farmers came from many miles around in both states to get their horses shod at his place. Many of them would come home drunk, and their wives began to protest. They always had to have some excuse for having visited the state line shop, and so the blacksmith, after supplying them with a few dipperfuls of hard cider, would take the shoes off their beasts and put on new ones, whether they needed it or not. For this service he would charge a good round price, while in many instances it was noticed he made no charge for the cider.

"But, as is the way of all flesh, this blacksmith died one day, and then his business secrets came out. He left an estate of over $80,000, and in the cellar of the cider press a great number of empty whisky barrels were found. For years he had been putting whisky into his cider and had been setting new shoes on nearly every horse which came along, willy nilly."—Washington Star.

### Methods of the Blind.

The blind man has to depend almost entirely on the accuracy of his ears to guide him wherever he may wish to go, and it is remarkable in what a short time he becomes familiar with a new locality and fresh surroundings.

Few people are aware of the powers of the ear, but the blind, through constant exercise of that organ, are able to discover objects almost as rapidly as a seeing person.

For instance, when walking in a perfect calm, he can ascertain the proximity of objects by the feeling of the atmosphere upon his face. It would seem at first that the echo given back, were it only from his breathing, might be sensible to his ear, but it has been ascertained by experiment that a blind man with his ears stopped can tell when any large object is close to his face, even when it approaches so slowly as not to cause any sensible current of air.

When he is walking along the street, he can tell whether it is wide or narrow, whether the houses are high or low, if any opening which he may be passing is a court closed up at the end or whether it has an outlet to another street, and he can tell by the sound of his footsteps in what lane, or court, or square he is.

He goes along boldly, seeming to see with his ears and to have landmarks in the air. Of course no blind man likes to go over a new route, unattended, but after he has traversed it once he knows every point of importance to him.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Quite a Simple Matter.

Jilkins is the factotum of an artist who has made some noise in the world and is quite as important a personage, in his own estimation, as his master. One day a lady called on the artist in the absence of the latter and was received by Jilkins.

"Dear me," she cried, glancing first at an incomplete picture and then at Jilkins, "I declare it is very much like you!"

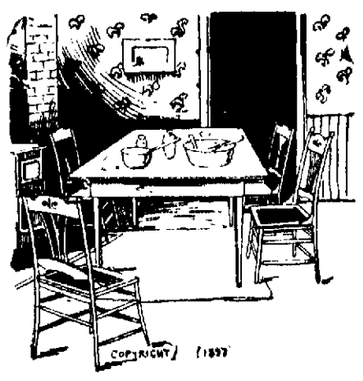
"It is me," said Jilkins, with a superior air. "I sits for all his old men That's what he's specially good at."

"You must be a very useful person to your employer," observed the visitor. "So you think that Mr. Blank, R. A., is especially good at old men?"

"Yes. Cos why? Cos he's got nothing to do! I order his frames, wash his brushes, set his palettes, mix his colors and sit there for him to look at. How can he help being good? He's got nothing to do but shove the paint on!"—Strand Magazine.

### Cats and Fish.

A sea captain tells of his sailing in southern seas where flying fish abound. They would sometimes in their flight in the night come aboard the ship and drop to the deck. He had three cats that, though they were lying asleep below, would hear the sound whenever a fish struck the deck and would rush up to get it. They distinguished this from all other sounds. The crew tried to imitate it in various ways, but could not deceive the cats.

# Everything's in the Wear

WHEN IT COMES TO

# Furnishing the KITCHEN!

In buying for wear you have to consider the reputation of the house. Our goods are known to be the "SAME ALL THE WAY THROUGH." Good furniture means neat appearance, wear, comfort, right prices.

... ANOTHER ...

# Big Rocker Sale!

25 per cent. DISCOUNT on every Lamp in the House.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 Arm Rockers, wood seat, only | 75c |
| 25 Arm Rockers, cobbler seat, only | $1.98 |
| 25 Brace Arm Rockers, cobb er seat, only | 1.48 |
| 25 Large Arm Rockers, upholstered in best Velour and Corduroys, only | 2 98 |

# Parlor Suites and Couches.

The best assortment and the lowest prices in Ohio This week a handsome 6-piece suite, upholstered in mixed damask, only $25.00. Our stock of upholstery has never been better or lower in price. This class of goods must advance soon. Now is the time to buy.

# Carpets. Oil Cloths, Linoleums. Draperies.

A special this week in Curtains. Turkish, in olives and deep reds, only $1.98 per pair.

# Stoves.

The most complete stock in the city. Our leader, 14-inch fire pot Magic Oak, - - - **Only $9 98.**

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

# Benedict's White Palace,

...63-65... S. Erie St.

# Letter Copying Presses, Letter Copying Books, Oil Boards.

# ..OFFICE SUPPLIES..

Blank Books, . . . .
Special Indexed Books,
"Wells Double Indexed Bills Payable and Receivable,"
Letter Clips, Bill Files,
Stub Files, . . .

Inks of every description, Pens, Pencils, Erasers, Ink Wells, Desk Pads,
Everything to thoroughly equip an office.

# BAHNEY'S Bookstore

20 East Main Street, Massillon.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## THE BREADFRUIT TREE.

**Something About This Strange and Useful Asiatic Plant.**

The breadfruit tree is a native of southern Asia, the south Pacific islands and the Indian archipelago. In appearance it resembles somewhat the wild chestnut. It grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet and has dark green leaves, many of them two feet in length, which are deeply divided into pointed lobes.

Hidden among the great leaves the breadfruit grows. It is a sorosis, is nearly spherical, often weighs four or more pounds and has a thick, yellow rind. This fruit is the chief food of the south sea islanders. They seldom eat a meal without it. The eatable part lies between the rind and the core and when fully ripe is yellow and juicy. It is better for food before it has matured, and the natives gather it while the pulp is white.

Before it is ready for table use it must be roasted, when it looks like wheat bread, and is both palatable and nutritious. Usually the fruit is cut into three or four slices and roasted or baked in an oven.

Frequently the people of a village join in making a huge oven, in which several hundred breadfruits may be baked at one time. Thus they are all supplied with bread without its costing any of them much labor. Prepared in this way, the bread will keep for weeks.

The breadfruit is in season eight months of the year. When the season finally draws to a close, the last fruits are gathered and made into a sour paste called "mahei." This paste will keep good for months and is made into balls, wrapped in leaves and baked, just as needed.

Bread is not the only product of the breadfruit tree. From it cement, cloth, tinder and lumber are also obtained. A glutinous, milky juice oozes from the trunk of the tree, which makes an excellent cement when boiled with cocoanut oil. From the fibrous inner bark a kind of coarse cloth is made, and the big leaves make good towels. The lumber is used for building houses and many other purposes. Besides all this the dried blossoms are used as tinder when fires are kindled.—Philadelphia Times.

**The Skylark's Song.**

In the winter the skylark of England does not sing, but in early days of spring the great flocks of these birds break up, and then go in pairs to look for places to build their nests and rear their young ones. And then the charming song of the skylark is heard in all its sweetness. While the mother bird is brooding over her eggs to warm them her mate often rises into the air, and then with quivering wings mounts vertically upward so far that he looks like a mere speck in the sky, and all the time pouring forth his rich and beautiful song, but at last ceases his song before descending again to the nest.—St. Nicholas.

**Lost Arts of Egypt.**

Analyses of weapons and tools, dating from very ancient times in Egypt, have convinced M. Berthelot, the French chemist, that the old Egyptians used pure copper in the manufacture of such objects. They displayed much ingenuity in manipulating that metal. A chisel was made by folding thin strips of copper over one another and then forging them into a solid blade, while hollow needles were formed from copper leaf by a method very similar to that which is employed at the present day in making helical tubing for bicycles.

**A Piece of Parchment.**

When unwritten on, is not more colorless than the cadaverous countenances of those unfortunate persons whom we are accustomed to call "confirmed invalids." What a misnomer! implying, too, despair, a giving up for lost! As long as the vivifying power of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be felt, and that is possible so long as there is no absolute collapse of the faculties, fresh vitality can be infused into wasted, feeble frames; color and flesh can be brought back to wasted, pallid cheeks, with this grand sheet anchor of the debilitated and sickly. It is a tonic of the greatest potency and the utmost purity, and a remedy for and preventive of dyspepsia, bilious, malarious, rheumatic, nervous and kidney complaints. Appetite and sleep are greatly aided by it; it counteracts the effects of undue fatigue, or excitement, and nullifies the often perilous consequences of exposure in inclement weather or damp clothing.

The 3-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros., of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

**This Tells; Where Health May Be Found.**

And that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of system.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion and headache.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The remedy cured me, and I want all my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by L. T. Baltzly.

## IN THE APIARY.

**The Distance Bees Go For Forage From Choice.**

"Suppose pasturage is unlimited in all directions, about what distance will bees go for forage? In other words, how far will bees go from choice?" These queries was answered as follows in The American Bee Journal:

A. F. Brown—From one to two miles.

G. M. Doolittle—From one to six miles.

Rev. M. Mahin—From one to two miles, I think.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I should think about two miles.

Eugene Secor—Not more than half a mile. (This is theory.)

Dr. C. C. Miller—I don't know; may be half a mile to a mile.

Professor A. J. Cook—I think they will go very little distance unless required to do so.

E. France—Very few go over one mile. If pasturage is scarce, they will go six miles.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—They will go three and four miles, but two miles is as far as they usually go.

J. A. Green—At a guess I should say that not many would go over a mile if they could find an abundance nearer home.

G. W. Demaree—Not further than one mile by natural inclination, but they will follow up bee pasture for several miles sometimes.

Charles Dadant & Son—Not to exceed 1½ miles. They prefer a level trip and will go farther where the land is unbroken and even.

James A. Stone—Bees will go no farther than they are compelled to. I think they only go to a distance because they find the nearer territory overworked.

Dr. A. B. Mason—I don't know "how far bees will go from choice," but I know they will go three miles profitably, but where "pasturage is unlimited" their "choice" might be to stay near home.

Emerson T. Abbott—I do not know. They generally go "from choice," let the distance be long or short. If you do not believe it, you just try once to make them go where they do not choose to go.

P. H. Elwood—I don't know, but I do not believe they fly a distance simply for the sake of exercise. With abundant nectar of suitable consistency I believe they would mostly alight within half a mile from the hive.

R. L. Taylor—It depends upon the lay of the land, and whether the bloom opens successively so as to lead the bees on. Ordinarily they go only far enough to find good pasturage—i. e., flowers not much visited by other bees.

**For the Horse's Comfort.**

The most commonly used fly net for horses is of leather and has ribs or strips running along the back with laces running crosswise, the ends hanging loose at the horse's side. The finest fly nets also are of leather and are made in the same manner, but of finer materials and finish. While the laces of the cheaper nets are rather coarse in size and cut square, those of the costlier nets are fine and smooth and round. The cheaper nets are made to go from the collar to the tail and sometimes from the ears to the tail. The fine nets are made some to reach from the saddle to the tail and some from the collar to the tail, and fine nets are made, though not often, to reach from the ears to the tail.

Fly nets in all grades are made of cotton or of linen woven like fish nets. There is a separate part to cover the neck and ears. There are also made to cover the horse's ears and the crown of the horse's head fine linen ear nets, which are handsomely finished and stylish in appearance. These various kinds of fly nets are made for outdoor wear. Even the finest of them are not very costly.

For the horse's comfort indoors there are provided stable nets made of scrims, a linen material which looks something like mosquito netting, and which is thin and strong.—New York Sun.

**Damming the Arizona Gorges.**

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has let a contract for the construction of two big dams of masonry in the Arizona desert, a region which is visited by rains but once a year. These dams will be at the mouths of two canyons or gorges. As described in the San Francisco Chronicle, each of these dams will hold 50,000,000 gallons of water. Between the two dams of masonry, which will be a long distance apart, will be constructed a smaller dam of iron. The cost of this dam will be much less in proportion than the stone reservoirs, but it will not last nearly so long, and is to be put in as a comparative experiment. The stone reservoirs will cost about $290,000.

**News and Notes.**

Lime is used not to add to the soil, but to improve its condition.

It has been decided at the Massachusetts station that 11 per cent of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial or indirectly helpful to man, 18 per cent of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man.

American Agriculturist says that for late forage a mixture of barley and peas is superior to oats and peas, as the barley attains a much greater height than the oats and remains in good condition until killed by freezing weather.

The secretary of agriculture has issued a notice that the contagious scab exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of law to transport any stock affected with said disease from one state or territory to another.

American plows are used now pretty much all over the world.

Crimson clover is strongly advocated as a catch crop to be sowed in all cultivated crops at last cultivation.

The advantage of crimson clover as a winter clover is recognized.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

**Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.**

Owing to the great pressure of election news by telegraph, THE INDEPENDENT is obliged to omit much of its daily market report. The ruling prices for stock and grain follow.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Sugar | 140 | 140⅝ | 138⅜ | 138⅝ |
| American Spirits | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| American Tobacco | 82¾ | 82½ | 81¼ | 81⅝ |
| Atchison (Pfd.) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| C. B. & Q. | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 93⅞ | 93⅝ |
| Chicago Gas | 90½ | 96⅛ | 95½ | 95⅜ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 55½ | 55¾ | 54¾ | 54⅞ |
| Manhattan | 10.3½ | 103 | 1 03¾ | 100¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 29¾ | 30⅛ | 29 | 28 |
| Rock Island | 85¾ | 86 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| St. Paul | 92⅛ | 92⅝ | 91½ | 91¼ |
| Western Union | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87¼ | 87½ |

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat.** | | | | |
| Dec. | 96½ | 96⅞ | 95⅛ | 95⅜ |
| May | 94⅛ | 94¼ | 92¼ | 92⅛ |
| **Oats.** | | | | |
| Dec. | 19⅜ | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| May | 21⅞ | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅝ |
| **Corn.** | | | | |
| Dec. | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 26⅜ |
| May | 30¼ | 30⅝ | 29¾ | 29⅞ |
| **Pork.** | | | | |
| Dec. | 7 60 | 7 62 | 7 52 | 7 55 |
| Jan. | 8 55 | 8 55 | 8 47 | 8 50 |
| **Lard.** | | | | |
| Dec. | 4 20 | 4 22 | 4 20 | 4 20 |
| Jan. | 4 35 | 4 35 | 4 35 | 4 35 |

TOLEDO Nov. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 95 ¼.

NAVARRE, Nov. 3.—Wheat 88 to 90 cents.

DALTON, Nov. 3.—Wheat, 92 cents.

CHICAGO.—Wheat 95 ¼. Oats 19.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, steady $3.20@3.70; cattle strong higher, beeves $4.00@5.20.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

**GRAIN MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | 91-93 |
| Rye, per bushel | 35-38 |
| Oats | 16-18 |
| Corn | 38 |
| Barley | 45 |
| Wool | 15-18 |
| Flax Seed | 1 00 |
| Clover Seed | $2 75-3.00 |
| Timothy Seed | $1.00-1 10 |
| Bran, per 100 lbs | 70 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs | 80 |
| Hay | $6 00-7 00 |

**PRODUCE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Butter, per lb | 15-18 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 16 |
| Lard, per lb | 5 |
| Hams, per lb | 10 |
| Shoulders per lb | 6-8 |
| Sides | 6-7 |
| Cheese | 11 |
| Potatoes | 50-60 |
| White Beans, per bushel | 1 00 |
| Onions | 65 |
| Apples | 50-60 |
| Evaporated Apples, choice | 8-10 |
| Chickens, live | 20-25 apiece |
| Dried Peaches, peeled | 8-10 |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled | 4-5 |
| Salt, per barrel | 90-1 00 |

**HIDES.**

| | Per pound |
|---|---|
| Beef, No. 1, green | 5 |
| " No. 2, " | 3 |
| Calfskin, No. 1 | 6 |
| " No. 2 | 4 |
| Tallow | 2½ |
| Deacons | 20-25 apiece |

**Monday's Market Story.**

The Massillon markets are in a very good condition. There is plenty of everything, if perhaps butter be excepted, but that is to be expected about the approach of cold weather, and besides pasture has been very poor this fall. Although many farmers are holding their wheat back until the price shall have reached a dollar, there are enough others to keep the mills running.

**Household Gods.**

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of today is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds and for all affections of the throat, chest and lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

**Something to Know.**

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve**

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Alfred L. Freidman, administrator of the estate of Mary Freidman, will sell at public auction in Brown township, Carroll county, O., on Wednesday, November 24th, all the personal property consisting of horses, cows, hogs, sheep and all household goods. Also a good farm of 150 acres underlaid with coal. Terms made known the day of sale. Alfred L. Freidman, administrator for Mary Freidman.

Itching Piles, night's horrid plague, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Dr. Doan's Ointment. Your dealer ought to keep it.


Ask your **Druggist** for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.**

**ELY'S Cream Balm**

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflamation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c; Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, N. Y.

**CATARRH**

**COLD IN HEAD**


## CREDITORS' SALE PIANOS AND ORGANS

**Upright Pianos, $135, $155, $165, $185; Organs and Used Pianos, $25, $45, $55, $65.**

Beginning Monday, Nov. 8th, above bargains will be ready in well-known makes at creditors' sale of the late music firm of Porritt & Miller. I have no out-of-town agents to protect in high prices, and in addition will deduct $5 from above figures to help bear expenses of buyers coming into town to select instruments. These goods were bought for less than 50 cents on the dollar and hence can be sold away down. Come quick, as instruments are selling fast. Write if you cannot come, and cuts and full explanation will be mailed. Address JOHN R. HENRICKS, (established 20 years) 700 Smithfield St., cor. Seventh Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**A Hard-Working Woman**

sooner or later suffers from backache, nervous, worn-out feelings, or a sense of weight in the abdomen, dragging down sensations and dizziness. It will all come to an end with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for it's woman's special tonic and nervine: it restores her strength, regulates and promotes all the natural functions and makes a new woman of her. Uterine debility, irregularity and inflammation are most often the cause of the extreme nervousness and irritability of some women the medicine to cure it is the "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. All the aches and pains of womanhood vanish where it is faithfully employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is therefore just the medicine for young girls entering womanhood and for women at the critical "change of life."

**Depew on a Great Railroad.**

"Talking about great railroads," said Chauncey Depew, "the Chicago & North Western with its 8,000 miles of track is about the liveliest railroad on this continent.

"The North-Western trains run to St. Paul, and, in fact, over the Union Pacific to California. It is the only road that you can ride fifty miles an hour on from Chicago to Ogden and Portland, Ore., without changing cars."

"Where else does the 'North-West' run to?" I asked.

"Why everywhere. It is an all-over-creation railroad. It spreads out like a great fan from Chicago. It runs straight through to Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, and the copper and iron mines of north Michigan. It runs straight through Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota to Pierre on the Missouri, and Oakes on the Northern Pacific. It shoots a train straight through Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Omaha, Nebraska, to the Black Hills in South Dakota, and to the Asphalt lakes beyond Fort Casper, in Montana. It draws the tin from Harney's Peak, and corn from Lincoln, Hasting and Superior, Nebraska."

"And makes time on all these roads?"

Its engines are the best in the world, and its cars the newest. Makes time? Why, Eli, they tell me that when their great overland twelve-car train shoots into Omaha you will see the Union Pacific officials standing at the end of the bridge, watches in hand, waiting to set them by the train!"—Eli Perkins's Railroad Letter.

The finest Line of children's clothing ever brought into the city at J. W. Foltz's.

**Every Saturday Tourist Sleeping Car Route To California.**

Commencing next Saturday night, and continuing every night thereafter, Midland Route tourist cars en route to Colorado, Utah and California will leave the Chicago Union Passenger Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at 10 o'clock, running over the Chicago & Omaha Short Line to Omaha, thence via Lincoln, Neb., Colorado Springs and Leadville, Colo., Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Reno, Nevada, and Sacramento, Cal., arriving at San Francisco at 8:45 p. m. Wednesday.

As will be noticed, this route is Midland through Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, (through the heart of the Rockies), Utah, Nevada and California, affording a perfect panoramic view of prairie, mountain, and coast scenery.

These popular every Saturday California excursions for both first and second-class passengers (not foreign emigrants) are "personally conducted" by intelligent, competent and courteous "courliers" who will attend to the wants of all passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service and will be greatly appreciated by families or parties of friends traveling together, or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children who usually get weary on a long journey.

Remember that the Midland Route Tourist Cars are sleeping cars and are supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the sleeping berth rate is but $6 00 (for two persons) from Chicago to California.

Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car "folder," giving complete information about the Midland Route, or address "Eastern Manager Midland Route," No. 95 Adams street, Chicago, Ill., or Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, C., M. & St. P. Ry., 220 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. S.—Berth reservations are made in the order received up to each Saturday morning. First come, first served.

At the Christian church on Thursday evening, November 4, at 7:45, a lecture by C. C. Smith on Jamaica. Admission, adults 20c, children 10c. Proceeds for benefit of the church.


# FARMERS

## You Make Money

by consulting

## M. NEAL,

at the

## ....COCK MILL....

Before selling your wheat.

Market advices received hourly by telegraph

Information cheerfully furnished.

37 pounds of Best Flour and 10 pounds of Mill Feed exchanged for 60 pound wheat or better.

Wheat stored for exchange customers.


**Lot For Sale.**

A bargain in real estate may be obtained, located in Green street, one lot removed from Waechter. It is lot No. 1684, and will be sold on easy terms. The title is guaranteed, and anyone desiring a site for a house will find the lot desirable. Inquire at Independent office.

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.
J. M. Schuckers vs. Adam Roof, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

**Saturday, November 20, 1897**

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as the east one-half of Lot No. 501 in said City.

Appraised at six thousand five hundred dollars ($6,500.00.)

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

W. HEMPERLY, Attorney.

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Robert W. McCaughey vs. Fanni L. Clay, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

**Saturday, December 4, 1897**

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of a lot or tract of land designated on the original and duly recorded map or plat of the town of Massillon as "Market Square," and which tract is now known as lot number one hundred and seventy-six (176) of said City of Massillon, the part of said lot now owned by defendant being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Main street of said city with the west line of Clay street, and running thence westwardly along the north line of Main street fifty-three (53) feet; thence northwardly parallel with the west line of Clay street one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to an alley; thence eastwardly along the line of said alley fifty-three (53) feet to the west line of Clay street; and thence southwardly along the west line of Clay street one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Appraised at fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.)

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

R. W. MCCAUGHEY, Attorney.

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.
Joseph Coleman, vs. Patrick Burke et. al } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

**Saturday, November 6, 1897**

the following described real estate to-wit:

All of original lots number twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29) in Arvine C. Wales's, Union Addition to the City of Massillon, in said county of Stark and State of Ohio, which lots are Nos. 585, 585 and 586 in the present numbering of the lots in said city.

Appraised at: Lot No 584, $700; No. 585, $1,350; No. 586, $500. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

# TAXES FOR 1897.

## Notice to Tax-Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1897 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year 1897:

| TOWNSHIPS | STATE | | COUNTY | | ROAD | | TOWNSHIP. | | SCHOOL | | SUNDRY SPECIAL. | | POOR | | DEC. RATE. | | JUNE RATE. | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths |
| Bethlehem | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 6 | 9 | | | | 2 | 9 | 4½ | 7 | 9½ | 17 | 4 |
| Canton | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 2 |
| Jackson | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | | 9 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| Lake | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | 7 | 8½ | 6 | 6½ | 14 | 5 |
| Lawrence | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 2 | | | 8 | 1½ | 6 | 1½ | 14 | 6 |
| Lexington | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 4 | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 8 |
| Marlboro | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 6 | | 6 | 2 | 7 | | 2 | | | 7 | 6 | 6 | | 13 | 6 |
| Nimishillen | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 7 | 3½ | 6 | 1½ | 13 | 5 |
| Osnaburg | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 8 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 7 | 8½ | 6 | ½ | 13 | 9 |
| Paris | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | | 8 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| Perry | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 2 | | | | 2 | 7 | | | | 5 | 7 | 8½ | 6 | 8½ | 13 | 7 |
| Pike | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 8 | | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | | 2 | 8 | 5½ | 6 | 7½ | 15 | 3 |
| Plain | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | 6 | | 3 | | 9 | | | | 2 | 6 | 5½ | 4 | 9½ | 11 | 5 |
| Sandy | 2 | 8 2- | 5 | 6 3-5 | | 3 | | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 9 | | 1 | 7 | 2½ | 6 | 7½ | 14 | |
| Sugarcreek | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | | 8 | | 2 | 4 | | | | | 2 | 7 | 2½ | 6 | 4½ | 13 | 7 |
| Tuscarawas | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Washington | 2 | 8 2-5 | 5 | 6 3-5 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | 8 | | | | | 6 | 8½ | 5 | 8½ | 12 | 7 |

| CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL. | STATE & COUNTY | | ROAD | | TOWNSHIP. | | CORPORATION. | | SCHOOL | | POOR RATE. | | DEC. RATE. | | JUNE RATE. | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths |
| Alliance | 8 | 5 | | | | 4 | 10 | | 7 | | | | 12 | 9½ | 12 | 9½ | 25 | 9 |
| Beach City | 8 | 5 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 12 | | | 2 | 11 | 4½ | 11 | 4½ | 22 | 9 |
| Canton | 8 | 5 | | | | 2 | 12 | | 8 | | | 6 | 14 | 6½ | 14 | 6½ | 29 | 3 |
| Canal Fulton | 8 | 5 | | | | 4 | | | 12 | | 5 | | 12 | 2 | 12 | | 24 | 4 |
| Clinton | 8 | 5 | 1 | 7 | | 5 | | 4 | 5 | | | | 8 | 7½ | 7 | ½ | 15 | 8 |
| Greentown | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | 12 | | | | 11 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 22 | |
| Hostetter | 8 | 5 | | 8 | | 2 | | | 12 | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 |
| Limaville | 8 | 5 | | | | 4 | 4 | | 7 | | 5 | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 4 |
| Louisville | 8 | 5 | | | | 3 | 10 | | 7 | | | 1 | 12 | 9½ | 12 | 9½ | 25 | 9 |
| Magnolia | 8 | 5 | | | 2 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | | | 1 | 8 | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 17 | 6 |
| Marlboro | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 | | 8 | | | 6 | | | | 8 | 7½ | 7 | 1½ | 15 | 9 |
| Massillon | 8 | 5 | | | | | 12 | 9 | 5 | | | 5 | 14 | 4½ | 14 | 4½ | 28 | 9 |
| Minerva | 8 | 5 | | | | 2 | 10 | | 7 | | | 1 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 26 | |
| Mt. Union, Washington Tp. | 8 | 5 | | | | 4 | 9 | | 7 | | | | 12 | 4½ | 12 | 4½ | 24 | |
| Mapleton | 8 | 5 | 1 | 8 | | 3 | | | 6 | | | | 8 | 5 | | | 11 | |
| Navarre | 8 | 5 | | | | 3 | 5 | | 5 | | | 2 | 9 | 7½ | 9 | 7½ | 9 | |
| New Berlin | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | | | 9 | | 1 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 9 | | 19 | |
| New Franklin | 8 | 5 | | 8 | | 2 | | | 8 | | 2 | | 7 | 4½ | 6 | 6½ | 14 | |
| Osnaburg | 8 | 5 | | | | 3 | 7 | | 7 | | | | 11 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 22 | |
| Uniontown | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | | | 8 | | | | 9 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 18 | |
| Waynesburg | 8 | 5 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 9 | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 18 | |
| Wilmot | 8 | 5 | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 2 | 8 | 9½ | 8 | 9½ | 17 | 4 |
| West Brookfield | 8 | 5 | 1 | | | 5 | | | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 4 |

| STATE RATE. | RATE. Mills | RATE. 10ths |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio University | | 1 2-5 |
| General Revenue | 1 | 4 |
| State Common School | 1 | |
| Sinking Fund | | 3 |
| Total | 2 | 8 2-5 |

| COUNTY RATE. | RATE Mills | RATE 10ths |
|---|---|---|
| Work House | | 5 |
| County | 1 | 7 |
| Bridge | 1 | 1 |
| Children's Home | | 3 1-10 |
| Poor | | 2 |
| Soldiers' Relief | | 2¼ |
| Indebtedness | 1 | 1 |
| Building | | 3 |
| Election | | 2 |
| Total | 5 | 6 3-5 |

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1897, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1898, for the purpose of receiving taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1897.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all Road Taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the tax-payers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1098. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next, after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together **with the penalty of 5 per cent** on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section."

**When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send Stamp for Answer.**

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax-payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

☞ To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes, should be forwarded prior to December 1st and June 10th.

**JACOB GEIB, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.**

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1897.

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